THE TIMES

No 61,777 — FRIDAY MARCH 9 1984 — 20p

Miners' leaders will back all areas that strike

JORDAN

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Sheffield

Miners' leaders yesterday officially backed next week's strike in the Yorkshire and Scottish coalfields.

They also took the unusual step of declaring support in advance for strike decisions in other areas of the National Union of Mineworkers which are holding key meetings during the next two days.

The first step aimed at pushing the miners towards a national confrontation over pit closures was agreed by the union executive meeting in Sheffield, which at the same time heard the improved redundancy terms annunced less than 24 hours earlier by the Government to persuade younger miners to leave the industry.

The terms being introduced at the end of the month guarantee £1,000 for every year of service to miners aged between 21 and 50 who agree to take voluntary severance, which in some cases amounts to a threefold increase on the present arrangements.

The first of the area meetings is in Cardiff today. Delegates from the militant South Wales coalfield will decide whether to strike with their colleagues from Yorkshire and Scotland next week.

Mr Emlyn Williams, the union's South Wales president, proposed the move at yesterday's executive meeting to support the northern strikes, and this may be a pointer to the possible outcome of the Cardiff meeting.

The moderate Lancashire and Nottinghamshire areas meet tomorrow but Yorkshire members said last night that if miners in neighbouring Nottinghamshire did not join the strike they would send pickets to close the collieries.

Mr Ray Chadburn, the union's Nottinghamshire president, who has said his members will be instructed not to cross picket lines, had a rough reception from about 200 miners lobbying yesterday's meeting and shouting: "Scab".

Mr Michael McGahey, the Scottish miners's president, said after the six-hour meeting: "I think it is a situation that will escalate".

The executive backed the Yorkshire and Scottish strikes after a right-wing attempt to commit the union to a ballot of its 180,000 members with a recommendation for a national strike was heavily defeated.

Only Mr Trevor Bell general secretary of the union's white-collar section, who proposed the move designed to outflank the militants, Mr Ted McKay, of North Wales, and Mr Roy Ottey, of the Midlands power group, voted for the ballot.

The decision to support area strikes was taken under the rule allowing the executive to vack strike decisions by area councils.

Militants hope that with the official backing there will be a "domino" effect and other areas will go for stoppages. The tactics also avoids having to call a national ballot in which the executive would need a 55 per cent vote for a national strike.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president said the executive took its decision in presponse to the "belligerent" attitude of the National Coal Board and its chairman Mr Ian MacGregor, who on Tuesday announced a four-million-tonne cut in production next year threatening the future of 20 pits and 20,000 jobs.

A statement by the executive said: "No area is safe and none will escape from the 'MacGregor Plan'. Areas such as Yorkshire, north Nottinghamshire, the Midlands, as well as coke works, workshops, transport departments and the offices of clerical staff will all be affected."

The redundancy plan laid before the House of Commons in a Parliamentary Order on Wednesday is bound to prove attractive to younger miners who until now have been offered a severance scheme much inferior to the early retirement payments available to older miners.

Many miners in yesterday's lobby – from the 14 south Yorkshire pits which have been on strike all this week – said the scheme would encourage many more men to leave.

A miner aged 39, with 19 years' service, would get a lump sum payment of £19,000, compared with a £7,467 payment under the present scheme.

A miner aged 25, with at least five years, would expect less than £600 but under the new shceme would get £5,000.

Mr Scargill urged members not to be tempted by higher payments, which he described as selling "the job prospects of their sons and daughters".



Royal chuckle: The antics of Mr Jimmy Snell's Shaab brought a smile to the Queen's face at the annual stallion show at Newmarket yesterday. But the last laugh went to Mr Louis Massarella, the Leicestershire breeder, who won seven prizes with his five horses, and was the only recipient when the Queen awarded the prizes. Photographs: Brian Harris.

Dimbleby to be blacked, says NUJ

Leaders of the National Union of Journalists said that only two of their members were prepared to defy their instruction to black David Dimbleby's BBC television Budget programme. A day earlier the union's chapel [branch office] at Lime Grove had voted by 73 to 58 not to black the broadcaster, whose newspaper group is in dispute with NUJ members Page 2

Falkland denial

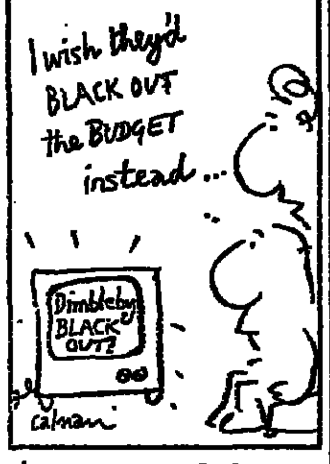
Mr Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, denied he had agreed to lend Britain a helicopter carrier if either British carrier in the Falklands conflict had been disabled.

Bank complains

Barclays Bank has filed a complaint to the Press Council over an article in *The Sunday Times* about a business account used by the Prime Minister's son Mr Mark Tatcher.

Belfast boost

Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders, have won a £9m order from International Towing Management of Middlesbrough, to build six barges to service offshore rigs.



Aegean crisis

Greece recalled its ambassador from Ankara last night after five Turkish destroyers were reported to have fired shells towards the Greek destroyer, Panthir near the Dardanelles.

Killer on run

The police were searching last night for Richard Coubrough, aged 50, serving a life sentence for murder, who escaped from his escort after attending classes at Motherwell

Howe for Israel

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Israel later this year. In January he made a five-day visit to the Arab world Page 5

Close chairman

Brian Close has been elected the cricket committee chairman of Yorkshire, and Geoffrey Boycott is to serve on the general committee. Page 22

14% rise in prescription charges

By Nicholas Timmins

Steep increases well above the rate of inflation in National Health Service charges for prescriptions, spectacles and dental treatment were announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Charges for private patients using health service pay beds are also to rise, but in general by smaller percentages, with the cost of private beds in most postgraduate hospitals in London, which set the benchmark for what private hospitals in London can charge, actually dropping by 20p to £167 a day.

The changes, all from April 1, mean an increase of 20p, more than 14 per cent, in prescription charges to £1.60, an eight-fold increase since the Conservatives came to office. Four-month and 12-month "season tickets" for prescription charges rise by similar percentages from £7.50 to £8.50, and from £21 to £24 respectively.

The maximum charge for routine dental treatment rises by 7.4 per cent, up £1 to £14.50, but the maximum charge for

Continued on back page, col 6

Iraqi attack raises fear for Gulf ships

By Colin Hughes

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, yesterday protested to the Iraqi Ambassador in London over an Iraqi aircraft's missile attack on the British ship Charming, in the Gulf.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister rejected a call from the Social Democratic Party leader, Dr David Owen, for a United Nations maritime peacekeeping force to be sent to the Gulf region to protect merchant vessels caught up in the Iran-Iraq war.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told him it would be "extremely difficult, if not impossible". But, she added, Royal Navy ships could join the United States fleet in the region

The Government was reacting to the attack on the 19,200-ton cargo vessel, Charming, owned by Prince Shipping of Guernsey, which is now lying abandoned in the Khor Musa waterway leading to the Iranian bulk-cargo port of Bandar Khomeini. The 14 crew have left Iran having suffered no serious injury.

The Merchant Navy and Air Line Officers Association yesterday asked the National Maritime Board to extend the 150-by-50-mile "war risk zone" at the head of the Gulf, [illegible] in a claim for British merchant seamen to be paid treble for entering the zone. At present they are paid double, can refuse to enter the war risk area, and are guaranteed compensation for death or injury.

The General Council of British Shipping said they would consider the claim, but emphasized that the Charming was not UK-registered. No UK ships had ventured up to Bandar Khomeini since last autumn, and none had visited Iran's main oil terminal in the war risk zone, at Kharg Island, since early this year.

There are 11 British ships further south in the Gulf, and the General Council said it was "closely monitoring the situation" to ensure they were not in danger.

Yesterday the Iran Insurance Company reacted to a decision by London brokers, to double premiums for Gulf vessels to 1.5 per cent, by offering a 1 per cent premium.

Tortured Iranians, page 11
Leading article, page 13

EEC delay worries Thatcher

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday urged Britain's partners in the European Community to reach agreement on fundamental reforms before the elections to the European Parliament in June.

But she told Conservative MEPs meeting in private in London, that if the Community's problems were not solved at the Brussels summit on March 19 and 20 they would just have to be solved later.

Her speech reflected the growing belief in London that unless the main lines of a settlement are agreed this month, and the [illegible] final accord at the [illegible] late in June, [illegible] hope of reforms may be long delayed.

The fear is that domestic pressure within member states, particularly West Germany and France, during the intervening election campaign may tend to increase the differences which President Mitterrand has been working diligently to reduce.

MPs reject complaint over Oman

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The Commons Select Committee on Members' Interests last night decided to reject a complaint that the Prime Minister should have declared her son's alleged interest in the £300m contract to build a university in Oman.

Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, had submitted that Mr Mark Thatcher's alleged interest in the Cementation contract should have been disclosed in the Commons Register of Members' Interests.

The all-party select committee, which has an inbuilt Conservative majority, rejected the submission, without a vote.

Verbatim minutes of the proceedings will not be published but it is also understood that Mr Sedgemore will be formally given a warning that if he publishes his memorandum, he will not be covered by parliamentary privilege

Mr Sedgemore, a non-practising barrister, had told the committee that he felt free to publish in the light of the Speaker's ruling which implied that such action would not be a contempt of the House.

Backing for Bill to bar criminal jurors

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is backing a private member's Bill which for the first time will disqualify from jury service anyone who has served a custodial or suspended sentence, who has been put on probation or has been placed under a community service order.

The measure is expected to double the number of people disqualified from sitting as jurors from the present 250,000 to 500,000.

The Bill, the latest of several attempts to tighten jury eligibility, is aimed at ensuring convicted criminals do not sit on juries in the wake of what has been called an "epidemic level of jury nobbling".

At present, only people who have served a custodial sentence of more than three months are ineligible, and probation is not a disqualification.



Mr John Watson: Sponsor of new measure.

The measure, the Juries (Disqualification) Bill, which has been introduced by Mr John Watson, Conservative MP for Skipton and Ripon, is already well through its passages in the Commons and on Tuesday was approved by a standing committee without amendment.

The disqualification period would be for ten years or for five years for those placed on probation.

At present, anyone imprisoned for more than three months and up to five years is disqualified for ten years and anyone imprisoned for over five years disqualified for life.

The most recent attempts to change the law because of cincern about the extent of "nobbling" was made by Lord Harris of Greenwich and Lord Wigoder whose Bill completed its passage in the Lords but was not given time in the Commons.

That would have disqualified adults convicted of two or more indictable offences. A second measure, a private member's Bill backed by sic Conservative MPs, was aimed at disqualifying anyone convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment. The latest measure is considered a middle way.

The practice of approaching jurors to secure a particular verdict, reached a head at the Central Criminal Court, where by the end of 1982 some 13 trials had been halted.

Spending paper short of target

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

The Government's long-awaited Green Paper on public spending over the coming decade, to be published with the Budget next Tuesday, looks increasingly unlikely to stimulate the informed debate Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, says he desires.

Only the Treasury's pledge to include nothing remotely controversial persuaded the Prime Minister to agree to publication. As a result, the Green Paper contains no numbers for spending and revenues for the period beyond 1989 and no discussion of alternatives to maintaining, in broad terms, existing levels of services.

Mr Lawson will be hoping that his radical, tax-reforming Budget will distract attention from the thinness of the document.

There is also some embarrassment in the Treasury that the new projections do not bear out its warnings 18-months ago that, without savage cuts in spending, taxes might have to rise by as much as £15 billion.

Instead, the paper makes it clear that if public spending rises no faster than prices, and the economy grows at a modest pace, there is scope for taxes to come down.

Its projections for the next five years assume that the economy will expand by 2.25 per cent a year.

Leading article, page 13

Report puts boxing on the ropes

Professional boxing came under fire in a British Medical Association report issued in London yesterday which found that brain damage was common in boxers and could even be produced by a single blow.

The BMA regretted that the British Boxing Board of Control did not assist in the inquiry. The report will be considered at the annual representative meeting in Manchester in July, which is likely to reaffirm the 1982 decision to campaign for boxing's abolition.

The report suggests that boxers sign a consent form, similar to the one given to patiets in hospital before an operation, spelling out the risks

BMA campaign, page3
Leading article, page 13
Sport, page 24

Strike halts French services

From Diana Geddes Paris

Hundreds of thousands of French workers in the public services sector went on strike throughout the country yesterday in the biggest single display of union discontent since the Socialists came to power in May 1981.

The strikes were called by the three unions representing a majority of the five million civil servants, local government workers, teachers, and workers in other public services, in protest against the Government's alleged failure to keep its promise to keep wages in line with inflation.

Index of public service pay, inflation-adjusted
120, 115, 110, 105
1970 72 74 76 78 80 82

The unions claim that the purchasing power of public sector wages has been cut by between 1 and 4 per cent over the past two years. The Government insists that its latest offer, rejected by the unions on February 29, of an extra 1 per cent increase from April 1, plus a 500 franc (£42) bonus, fully makes up for the loss suffered.

The Socialist CFDT union, which has been highly critical of the Government over the past few months, supported the Government and broke the unity of the union protest yesterday by refusing to have anything to do with the strikes or demonstrations, though some rank and file members were seen among the 15,000 or so workers who marched through the streets of Paris.

Continued on back page, col 6

Art of letter-writing flourishes against all the odds

By Alan Hamilton

Despite the explosion of electronic communication, declining standards of literacy and the difficulty of buying a stamp on Sunday the British have not entirely lost the art of writing letters to each other, according to a survey published yesterday by the fibre-tip pen and pink writing paper trade.

Research by the Letter Writing Bureau, a front organization of the stationery industry which has the backing of the Post Office, indicates that in 1983 we sent each other 679 million personal letters, an increase of 37 million on the previous year. The figure excludes all greetings cards, business letters, bank statements, junk mail and final demands form the Inland Revenue.

But there is no concealing the fact that, compared with previous decades, personal letter-writing has tended to go the way of tramcars and the wind-up gramophone. The golden age of written communication between individuals was the 1940s and 1950s; in 1950 the Post Office handled 8,500 million letters and estimates that half of them were personal, sent from one private address to another.

We are barely even back to the levels of 1900, when the Post Office delivered 2,323 million letters, which by its rough rule of thumb would indicate that about 1,100 million of them were items of congratulation, condolence or mere conservation between individuals.

The survey largely confirms the expected: that the letter is a better vehicle for self-expression than the telephone, that the telephone has lost its novelty and relative cheapness, that women write more than twice as many letters as men and that the most ardent writers are the over 65s, who pen 45 missives a year compared with the national average per author of 37.

Among the less expected findings of the survey is that the second most prolific age group are the 16 to 24s, who write an average of 36 letters a year each.

As their principal category of communication is the love letter, and as they follow the overall trend of many more female than male authors, it must be concluded that many an expression of undying affection remains disappointingly unanswered. Or else the youthful Romeo prefers to express his feeling down the relative anonymity of the telephone.

The survey also found that the most ardent letter-writers of all age groups lived in the south-west of England and in Scotland. The north-easterners and the Welsh are the least prolific.

Details were compiled from the Post Office's own statistics, together with the replies to 75,000 questionaires.

Among the reasons given for a continued faith in letter-writing were that they were more gossipy than telephone calls, callers thought of their best witticisms just after they had put the telephone down, sending a letter brought the equally pleasureable anticipation of a reply, letters could be kept and re-read many times and a letter showed more appreciation and effort than a telephone call.

Letters were also seen as a way of maintaining friendships. "If I left the letter-writing to my husband we wouldn't have any friends left", one woman told the researchers. "I've still got some from my husband when we were courting and that's 11 years ago", another said.

Perhaps significantly, 60 per cent of all personal letters are sent by first-class post, which is well above the average for all mail. But the personal letter – which is defined by the Post Office as an item sent from one private address to another which is not a greetings card – still accounts for only seven in every 100 letters delivered, thus preserving a certain rarity value among the advertising circulars and rule reminders.

What the survey does not show is what the letters say. Gone are the days of wartime, of separated families assuring each other that they are still alive and well. But we still appear to retain sufficient powers of self-expression to ensure that the spirit, if not the letter, of Jane Austen lives.

NUJ says only two TV members will defy 'black Dimbleby' order

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Leaders of the National Union of Journalists said last night that only two of their members were prepared to defy their instruction to black Mr David Dimbleby's BBC Television Budget programme.

The NUJ leadership issued letters to editorial staff at the Lime Grove studios, ordering them not to work with Mr Dimbleby.

The move came a day after the chapel [office branch] at the studios voted by 73 to 58 not to black the broadcaster, whose newspaper group is in dispute with NUJ members.

An impromptu meeting yesterday of most of the 25 NUJ members working on the Budget programme decided to tell their editor that they would obey the union instruction.

A BBC spokesman said last night that the corporation was still planning "at the moment" to put out its Budget special next Tuesday with Mr Dimbleby as presenter. But with the need to draft in non-NUJ personnel at the last minute, union sources said that the quality of the programme would inevitably suffer.

Mr Dimbleby is chairman of the *Richmond and Twickenham Times* series of newspapers which is in dispute with the NUJ because printing work was transferred to TBF Printers, a company associated with T. Bailey Forman which has a long-standing conflict with the journalists' union.

An injunction was won by Mr Dimbleby ordering the NUJ executive to stop giving its blessing to the newspaper dispute.

A meeting of the television division of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, which represents technicians, yesterday voted to support the blacking of Mr Dimbleby, but stopped short of deciding to take action itself.

If the ABS stop work NUJ sources believe that it woulde be "extremely difficult" for the Budget programme to go out.

It is understood that ABS leaders were reluctant to instruct their members to take action before they knew the response of NUJ members.

● Mr Bill Keys, leader of the printing union Sogat 82, is to seek urgent talks with the International Thomson Organisation, owners of the Withy Grove printing works in Manchester, and with the managements of national newspapers whose northern editions are printed there, after a statement from Thomson that it is ending all its main printing contracts by the end of 1985 (Graham Searjeant writes).

Thomson Withy Grove, which employs about 1,800 people directly, was once claimed to be the biggest newspaper printing centre in the world.

It has lost nearly £6m in the past eight years and Thomson has been reviewing its future since it ceased publishing its own *Sporting Chronicle* last July, increasing the overheads to be carried on remaining work.

Thomson wants to sell Withy Grove to its main customers, Mirror Group Newspapers, the Daily Telegraph and News International.

Letters, page 13

Protest at selling of pines

By Ronald Faux

There was angry reaction in Scotland yesterday from conservation organizations to the clear felling of 100 acres of ancient pine forest at Abernethy, on Speyside.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said the forest area, one of the finest relics of Caledonian pine forest which once covered 6,000 square miles of the Highlands, had been destroyed. The "dwindling fragment" remaining was a home for rare birds, including the osprey, Scottish crossbill, and crested tit.

It said that an internationally important wildlife centre had been lost without any consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council, which had classed the site as one of special scientific interest.

The felling was carried out by the Seafield Estate, owners of the woodland, with agreement from the Forestry Commission.

The Forestry Commission said: "Far from destroying the woodland this has ensured the survival of the pine trees-... Without sensitive management the forest would overmature and decay."

The commission said there was no obligation on the owner of the woodland to consult anyone other than the Forestry Commission under the dedication scheme.

Plan to protect Norfolk

A proposal advocating a new statutory authority for the Norfolk Broads, with powers to control development and combat pollution, is being recommended by the Countryside Commission in a report published today.

The commission does not feel that the creation of a new national park would be a suitable solution to the problems of the Broads, which are far more industrialized than any of the existing 10 parks.

£400,000 award

Mr Keith Hampshaw, aged 28, a former police constable, of Headingley, Leeds, was awarded £400,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for brain damage suffered in an accident when he was thrown from his police motor cycle.

£54,000 raid

The Observer newspaper was robbed of £54,000 yesterday by two men who forced Mr Brian Norry, to open the wages safe. They had earlier held him prisoner at his south London home for 12 hours.

More evidence of GCHQ disruption

By Peter Hennessy

The first industrial action to disrupt operations at the Government Communications Headquarters took place in 1969, 10 years before the earliest incident cited by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in the Commons.

About fifteen years earlier the idea of deunionizing GCHQ and its outstations had been raised by senior managers but it was rejected.

Among other fragments of the hidden history of GCHQ industrial relations, it is now emerging that Civil Service unions achieved a foothold in the organization only during the late 1940s when Mr Ernest Bevin was Foreign Secretary.

Before that, radio operators were permitted to belong to the Civil Service Union but their national officers were banned from GCHQ premises which were then located at Eastcote in the north-west suburbs of London.

The 1969 disruption affected not just Cheltenham headquarters but also monitoring stations in Cyprus, Hongkong and Singapore. It arose from a pay dispute involving radic operators who were claiming parity with executive officers.

It broke out over the August bank holiday weekend and took the form of a work-to-rule. The dispute was resolved at the highest levels of government within a few days.

There was a further work-to-rule by communications staff at Cheltenham in the early 1970s in furtherance of a pay claim. Both that and the 1969 dispute did affect operations but they were not comparable in seriousness and extent to the stoppages of 1979-81.

Even after national union officials were recognized at GCHQ in the late 1940s, a separate staff-management Whitley Committee continued to function at Cheltenham for discussion of the most sensitive matters.

Membership was confined to those who had been "indoctrinated" into the true nature of GCHQ

● The High Court gave approval yesterday for nine Civil Service unions to challenge the government ban on union membership at GCHQ.

The Louis Blom-Cooper, for the unions, said: "Membership of a trade union has always been a right of employees without any discrimination at all. Therefore Crown servants equally have the right to membership of a trade union."



Productivity ridden by Pat Eddery

Irish luck on £5,000 horse

A group of Irish farmers and night telephone operators have made a profit of 295,000 Irish pounds on a horse called Productivity.

They paid Ir£5,000 for the yearling at the Goffs sales in Co Kildare 18 months ago.

Then John Oxx took on the Nishapour colt and trained him. The colt finished a close second under Pat Eddery in the Tyros stakes at the Curragh on Irish Derby Day last year, his only race.

That performance attracted international interest and led to the Ir£300,000 sale to an unnamed British consortium. If Productivity wins a big race for the new owners, the syndicate of 10 amatuers from Athlone, Co Westmeath will receive another Ir£100,000 as part of the agreement.

"Will you take the money or open the box?"

£31m budget for war exercise

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence is to spend £31m in September on its biggest exercise of British armed forces on the Continent.

The exercise, codenamed Lionheart 84, will involve nearly 130,000 British servicemen, almost half of whom will be specially transported across the Channel to West Germany.

Of the 57,700 servicemen crossing to the Continent, 35,000 men will go by air, but the exercise will also involve 82 sailings from Folkestone and Dover.

These will be in the first half of September when tourist traffic will still be heavy. However, a spokesman said the Army was taking great care to see that the mobilization did not affect civilian traffic.

Every four years Britain organizes a large exercise to practise the reinforcement of the British Army of the Rhine under conditions assuming tension that leads to war.

The last such exercise, in 1980, involved mobilizing 20,000 Territorial Army members and also transporting to West Germany 17,000 regular soldiers based in Britain.

Although the number of regulars going to West Germany this year is the same as in 1980, the number of Territorial Army members will rise to 35,000, and 4,500 reservists will also be involved.

At about the same time other Nato nations will hold important exercises on the Continent, and altogether about 250,000 troops will be involved.

The RAF will have about 200 aircraft in the exercise, and will also take part in the other Nato exercises.

Special trains and road convoys will get the troops to the ports and bring them back at the beginning of October.

Most of the mobilization is assured to take place before the actual outbreak of hostilities, so the planning takes no account of the danger that the Channel would be heavily mined in actual war.

As usual in such exercises, the scenario assumes a defensive period followed by a counter-attack by the reinforced 1 British Corps in Germany. The hostile forces will be represented by West German, Dutch and American forces, and by the British 5 Airborne Brigade.

The ministry has set aside £8m of the £31m allocated for the exercise, as compensation for damage

The amount of damage will depend largely on the weather. Tanks moving over dry ground cause much less damage than over waterloged ground, and the exercise is being held in September as the weather is likely to be dry.

In 1980 damage cost about £3.5m out of an overall £15m budget.

New use for radioactive waste

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Valuable commodities could be extracted from the radioactive waste from nuclear power stations. The reclamation would call for a change in methods of extracting high leve radioactive wastes in the reprocessing of spent uranium fuel, but it would ease some of the difficulties of the final disposal of material, according to a report published yesterday by the Watt Committee on Energy.

The proposal for recovering materials of potential industrial use was made by Professor G. N. Walton, who was a member of a group of distinguished academics, industrialists and businessmen which has produced a review that is intended to stand between the committed supporters and opponents of nuclear energy. His proposal is contained in a section on the disposal of radioactive waste and its impact on the environment.

The scheme would apply to the handling of the liquid streams of high level long-lived waste that are now stored in stainless steel tanks at Sellafield in Cumbria. Britain has accumulated about 900 cubic metres in the past 25 years of highly active liquid waste. The intention is to turn it into glass blocks for ultimate disposal.

The aim would be to separate many of the elements that are now discarded in bulk. In the unseparated form, radioactive elements that will need isolating from the environment for as long as thousands of years are mingled with short-lived ones which will have decayed into stable products in a few years. The substances in the high level waste mixture include valuable metals such as palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and technetium.

Professor Walton suggested separation after storage for about 30 years in their mixed condition. Each element would then be kept in its chemical form that had the lowest reaction energy, and would therefore be unable to react for thermodynamic reasons with their surroundings. Minerals remain in the earth unaltered for these same reasons.

Correction

T. Bailey Forman is not a non-union company as stated in a report on March 2. Union members are employed there.

Labour MPs to campaign more in marginals

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour MPs are expected to spend less time at Westminster and more campaigning in the country because of the Government's huge Commons majority.

With no hope of defeating the Government on any main policy issues, it has been put to Labour MPs that their time would be better spent working in the marginal constituencies which the party must win if it is to be returned to power.

The suggestion has been aired in a confidential consultation memorandum sent to MPs this week by a parliamentary Labour Party committee, set up to improve the effectiveness of MPs.

The committee, chaired by Mr Ian Mikardo, the former party chairman, advances the proposition that a day's work by a member in a marginal constituency "contributes much more towards our objective than sitting in a couple of committee meetings here or reducing the government majority in a ten o'clock division from 143 to 142".

A register is being compiled of MPs who would be prepared to spend time working in seats other than their own.

There are large areas of the country where Labour has no MPs. The register would be used to plan the most productive use of the available manpower.

Yet to achieve what the memorandum describes as the Herculean task of winning a majority at the next election, Labour would have to hold all its present seats and almost all those in which it came second last time.

MPs have a key part in the campaigning strategy, it states,

More may go to island school

By Colin Hughes

Camden Council in north London is considering sending more delinquent youths to a Danish-run rehabilitation academy in the Caribbean, after a visit by two social workers to investigate claims that Camden children were being allowed to steal, fight, take drugs and sleep with tutors.

Mr Joe Walsh, camden's social sevices area group head, and Mrs Vicki Jung, a social worker, said at a press conference yesterday after returning from a one-week, £2,000 trip to the Richmond Vale Academy in St Vincent, that the four Camden boys on the course had "wildly exaggerated" their exploits in the hope of being brought home.

Mr Walsh said that the boys, who are with 11 others from Lewisham, one from Hounslow and another from Westminster, had "spoilt their own case by going too far".

Some marijuana had been smoked and one Camden boy had broken into a local petrol station and stolen £5, but their behaviour was "much milder than we woulld have expected them to get up to here in Britain", Mr Walsh said.

The course, run by Danish Small Schools, costs Camden £300 a week a child, against £425 a week in a Camden home or up to £1,000 a week for secure accommodation in Britain.

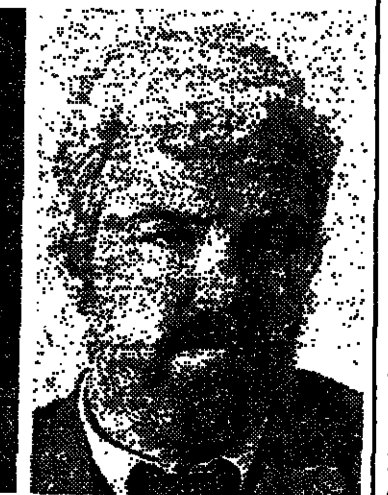
Mr Alan Woods, Camden's social services chairman, said: "These are kids with whom all else has failed. We may now consider sending others who have not yet reached the end of the line."

Mr Walsh said that the Danish cooperative was now planning to open a British centre, to be called the Future of Britain, to add to its existing schools in Denmark, Norway and St Vincent.

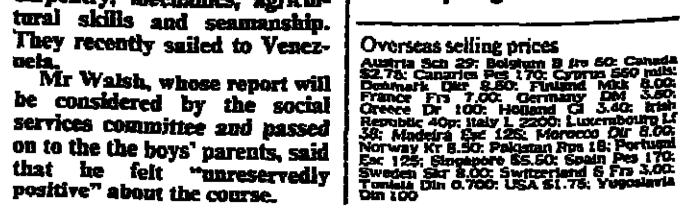
The Camden boys will return home next month after a year on the course, to decide if they want to complete the next two years. Mr Walsh said that they might find the strict regime of a British borstal easier to handle than St Vincent, where they had to bear their own responsibility.

At the academy the boys are shadowed everywhere by staff, whose only punishment of them is to withdraw their 75p a day pocket money. They learn carpentry, mechanics, agricultural skills and seamanship. They recently sailed to Venezuela.

Mr Walsh, whose report will be considered by the social services committee and passed on to the the boys' parents, said that he felt "unreservedly positive" about the course.



Miss Vicki Jung and Mr Joe Walsh at a press conference in Camden yesterday.



Council campaigner quits post to fight cuts in own area

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Sir Jack Smart, the Labour leader of Wakefield City Council, is to resign early as chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents all the large Labour-led councils that face abolition.

Sir Jack, who is 63, leaves on March 31 instead of in June. He is the focus of a bitter dispute about cutting services in Wakefield, and his resignation highlights the strains caused in the Labour party by government policy towards local councils.

He told the association's policy committee yesterday that after seven years as leader of the association's Labour group, "someone with a fresh outlook should lead them" into the battles which lie ahead".

Sir Jack, a former National Union of Mineworkers official, said he wanted to devote more time to ensuring that the people of Wakefield knew the Government was to blame for "the devastation of services in Wakefield and the substantial rate increase they will face in the coming financial year".

But he said nothing about the dispute which has caused a split in his local Labour group. It centres on two nurseries in Wakefield which have been occupied by protesters since December when the city council announced that they were to be closed.

The council's policy of broad compliance with government spending demands aroused widespread opposition from the local trade union movement. Some opposition came from the National Union of Public Employees. Mr George Mudie, an official of the union and Labour leader of Leeds City Council, was tipped yesterday as Sir Jack's successor at the association.

Sir Jack said he accepted the advice given by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition, at the local government conference of the Labour Party last month, that controlling groups of Labour councillors should stay in office and combat government policy legally.

Labour endorses rebels

Dr John Cunningham, the Labour Party's environment spokesman, yesterday threw his weight behind the six city councillors who have publicly broken with the majority on Liverpool City Council (Our Social Policy Correspondent writes).

Endorsing their rejection of the budget plans advanced by Mr Derek Hatton, the *Militant*-inclined deputy leader, Dr Cunningham announced there were "options" to allow a "sensible way forward".

Mr Neil Kinnock, the party leader, relased the text of a letter to Sir Trevor Jones, the Liverpool Liberal leader. In it he held both the Liberals and Conservatives responsible for the Liverpool financial crisis but avoided supporting the stand taken by Mr Hatton.

Mr Kinnock appears to have persuaded Labour's National Executive Committee (NEC) from becoming involved with the Liverpool issue. The subject was not raised at the last meeting and the next meeting is not until the end of the month. Meanwhile, NEC members who might have spoken out on Liverpool, such as Mr David Blunkett, the left-wing leader of Sheffield City Council, have kept quiet.

Dr Cunningham has invited Mr Hatton and the former leader of the council, Mr John Hamilton, to London next Tuesday to discuss the city's budgetary problems. It is understood he will suggest ways of reducing outlays without cutting services.

Speed vital to save shipyard

From Ronald Faux Glasgow

The two new partners in the Scott Lithgow takeover yesterday called for sacrifices and speed from Britoil, British Shipbuilders and the Government to secure a future for the Lower Clyde shipyard.

Mr Albert Granville, chairman and managing director of Howard Doris, and Mr John Fletcher, managing director of the structural and offshore division of Trafalgar House, said in Glasgow that the key to a successful deal was the ability of Scott Lithgow, under their management, to finish the stranded £86m Britoil rig contract.

The two former rivals for the yard were deep in negotiation with Britoil, but Mr Granville said that if an agreement was not signed by the end of next week there were doubts that it ever would be signed.

Mr Fletcher said: "Trafalgar House and Howard Doris came together because they saw it was essential that the situation was resolved quickly. It is important that other parties respond in the same way."

Mr Granville added: "It would be a tragedy if private industry had shown what could be done, as we have shown, and others did not show the same sense of urgency."

Both companies had made sacrifices, but if they had gone on competing with one another negotiations could have continued for several weeks and the result would have been no Scott Lighgow, he said.

Forces ban 'aimed at CND'

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday criticized changes in the Queen's Regulations, which govern the activities of servicemen, as the latest attempt by the Government to halt the growth of the anti-nuclear movement.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, said she believed the changes could be interpreted as an attempt to deny servicemen access to information.

The new regulations have been approved by moinisters and will come into effect in about two months. Among other things, they say: "Regular service personnel are not to take an active part in the affairs of any political organisation, party or movement. They are not to participate in political marches or demonstrations."

There have always been restrictions on the political activities of servicemen, but the key change in the regulation is to extend the limitation to "movements" as well as political organizations or parties.

The revised regulations will conform the right of servicemen to attend political meetings, but will now require them not to do so in uniform.

Whitehall sources emphasized that the changes had no bearing on the rights of servicemen to vote in elections.

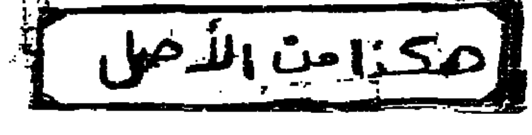
A Ministry of Defence spokesman said the Queen's Regulations were revised from time to time in the light of the needs of the services. On this occasion, the opportunity had been taken to clarify the detail of the regulations for the benefit of commanding officers, some of whom had asked for clarification. It was essential that service personnel should be seen to be politically neutral.

Nine Greenham peace women were held in custody in London last night after being arrested with 10 others at a demonstration in Piccadilly that was one of several events to mark International Women's Day (Pat Healy writes). The 10 other women were all bailed to appear before Clerkenwell magistrates on March 27.

The nine women held in police cells overnight had all given the women's peace camp at Greenham Common, Berkshire, as their address. They were due to appear before Clerkenwell magistrates this morning. The arrests arose out of a demonstration by about 150 Greenham women protesting at an American-sponsored conference on missile technology.

● Three peace women, Elizabeth Galst, aged 21, Sue Hornagold, aged 19, and Reecca Johnson, aged 29, were sent for trial yesterday before Reading Crown Court on a charge of breaking into the air traffic control tower at the Greenham Common airbase last December. They appeared before Newbury magistrates.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100



هكذا من الأصل

BMA repeats warning on boxing perils in new drive to ban the sport

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

There is evidence "beyond doubt" that brain damage commonly occurs in amateur and professional boxers, a report from the British Medical Association's board of science concluded yesterday.

Even one punch can cause permanent damage to the brain, which has little or no ability to repair itself.

Headguards may protect against cuts and eye injuries but they are little use in preventing brain damage, which happens when the jelly-like substance of the brain is shaken around inside the skull, and many blows that do not cause knockouts can do the damage, the report says.

New X-ray scanning techniques have "serious implications" for boxing, the report says.

They show that the damage associated with the "punch-drunk" syndrome is now detectable before the clinical signs – slurred speech, staggering movements, poor coordination and memory loss.

"Brain damage is a likely consequence of boxing, whether in amateur or professional fighting," the report concludes.

The report is likely to inspire a campaign by the association this year to have professional boxing banned or at least to alter radically the rules covering amateur and professional boxing.

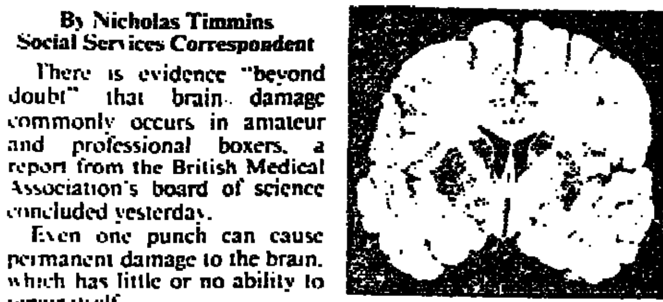
The report was commissioned to see if there was evidence to support the association's call at its 1982 annual meeting for a campaign to abolish professional boxing.

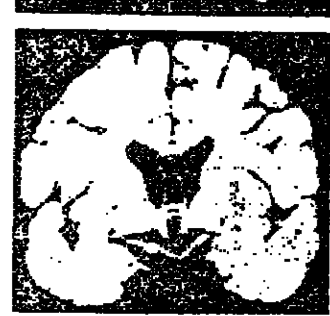
The report makes no recommendations but it suggests that boxers might be required to sign a consent form detailing the risks of acute brain damage. "Only then could it be truly said that boxers were choosing to continue to fight in the full understanding of the risks that they were running", it says.

It also suggests that a thumbless glove might reduce eye injuries.

The association will decide at its annual meeting in July how it will campaign.

Dr John Havard, the association's secretary and heavyweight boxing champion at his school, said the Government, which had resisted making the wearing of seatbelts compulsory but eventually introduced legislation, would "see the light" if the association decided to campaign on boxing.





Exhibits in evidence: The top photograph is of a normal brain, contrasted with a photograph (above) of a boxer's severely damaged brain

The report, prepared by seven doctors including specialists in neurology, received evidence from the Amateur Boxing Association, the services, police and individuals, but not from the British Boxing Board of Control, which refused to cooperate.

The report says its chief medical officer, Dr Adrian Whitson, agreed informally to give evidence but that the board *then refused to cooperate.*

Mr Ray Clarke, secretary of the board which controls professional boxing, said it refused because the association, would first not rescind the motion calling for abolition.

"They were inviting us to join a campaign to kill our own sport," he said.

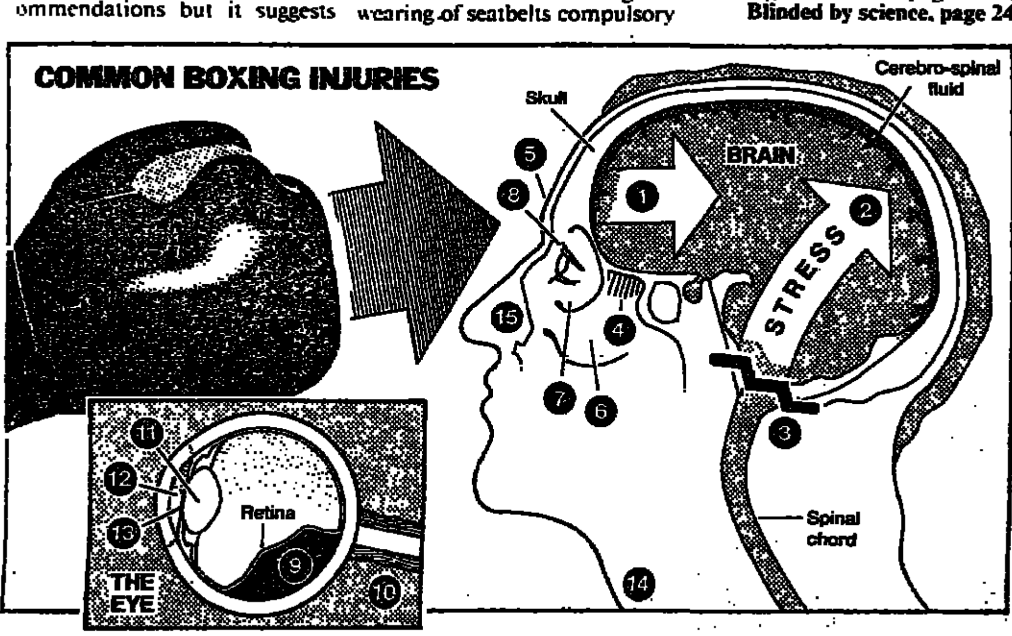
He said the board would consider responding after a meeting next week but he accepted that boxing caused brain damage, just as other sports are dangerous.

The association's report says the outstanding feature of the brains of dead boxers is the "massive number" of altered brain cells.

Professor Bryan Jennet, Professor of Neurosurgery at Glasgow University, said studies of European champions in Scandinavia had found four out of eight amateurs and four out of six professionals had brain damage.

Report of the Board of Science working party on boxing (BMA, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP).

Leading article, page 13;
Blinded by science, page 24



Brain: 1. Blow to head damages blood vessels and nervous tissue, causing blood and fluid to ooze. 2. Similar effect opposite impact site. 3. Savage blow can kill through sudden neck displacement, tearing the medulla. Progressive deterioration can then follow. 4. Nerve leading to the nose damaged.

Face: 5. Cuts, particularly around eyebrows cause scar tissue, easily damaged again. 6. Eye socket bone and cheekbone can be fractured. Build-up of pressure causes 7 fracture under the eye. 8. Eyelids bruised and torn.

Eye: 9. Detached retina. 10. Optic nerve damaged. 11. Displacement of lens, which can be knocked out of the eyeball. 12. Bleeding in anterior chamber in front of lens. 13. Iris ruptured and torn, shutter action impaired.

Other injuries: 14. Larynx damaged, with resulting husky voice. 15. Damage to nose bones, restricting air passages.

Big holiday firms press for curbs on BA

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

Three of Britain's largest holiday companies are calling on the Government to ban British Airways from both the charter flight business and all domestic routes after the state-owned airline is privatized next year.

Horizon Travel, Intasun and Thomson Travel say they are afraid that an entirely profit-oriented British Airways will use its lucrative monopoly on international scheduled routes to introduce subsidized prices and force the independent charter airlines out of the charter business.

The three companies run their own charter airlines; Orion, Air Europe and Britannia, which, they say could be jeopardized if British Airways is not specifically excluded from direct competition against them.

They argue in a submission to the Civil Aviation Authority published yesterday that the aircraft charter business is the only sector of the airlines industry in which prices, sales and service levels are all left entirely to the market. That is in contrast to the strict regulation of international flights where British Airways is dominant.

Competiton in the charter sector has led to efficient airlines, the three companies say.

"The competition fostered by the Civil Authority in the charter sector will no longer be undistorted but will be in danger of elimination", the submission says. The companies want British Airways' own charter subsidiary, British AirTours, to be sold as a separate concern before privatization. The companies also suggest that the smaller independent airlines in Britain should be left to operate domestic flights

BA brokers, page 17



Say cheese: Mr Albert Atkinson with a sample of Wensleydale bearing his name

Cheesemaster's farewell

A master cheesemaker, whose signature has appeared on millions of traditional English cheeses exported throughout the world, retires this week.

Mr Albert Atkinson, aged 63, helped to turn the manufacture of Wensleydale from a farmhouse industry to a business producing seven tons of cheese a day at Hawes in the Yorkshire Dales.

He developed the techniques that brought the cheese up to standards demanded by the Ministry of Agriculture after the creamery was set up as a cooperative by farmers with capital of £1,000.

The Milk Marketing Board bought the creamery for £500,000 in 1966 and introduced the baby Wensleydale and traditional cheeses bearing Mr Atkinson's signature as a tourist attraction.

John Lewis to pay worker-partners record £25m bonus

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The John Lewis Partnershp, the staff-controlled department stores and supermarkets group, is paying a record bonus to its worker-partners which is almost half as much again as last year.

The group's 26,000 worker-partners will share £25m. Last year's £17m bonus was also a record. Bonuses are geared to pay levels and will be paid at 21 per cent of salary, which means that the average payout will for the first time exceed £1,000.

The payout is the second biggest in proportionate terms since the Partnership was set up in 1929. In 1979 there was a 24 per cent payout. Last year's was 16 per cent.

The Lewis family sold the group to the worker-partners for £1m under a trust arrangement and in 1950 gave up its voting rights. But the chairman of the Partnership is Mr Peter Lewis, grandson of the founder of the stores and nephew of the founder's son, Mr John Spedan Lewis, who set up the Partnership arrangement.

The Partnership operates 20 department stores and 76 Waitrose supermarkets. Two new supermarkets were opened in the last financial year and two others were relocated and expanded.

John Lewis benefited, like other retailers, from the consumer spending boom, but did better than the national average, according to the chairman.

Trading profits increased by 40 per cent to £70.8m, on sales of £1,072m which were up by 16 per cent. Allowing for inflation, the improvement in business in real terms was between 12 and 14 per cent.

The other big factor in swelling profits is that productivity within the group improved by about 8 per cent. The number of partners grew during the year by only 4 per cent.

Payments to the worker-partners will vary considerably because John Lewis has a complex salary structure taking in factors like merit and differences between departments.

Scales are based on the going rates in retailing, which for a typical sales assistant in the provinces are about £3,700 a year and in London about £4,800. A provincial bonus on that basis would be just under £800 and in London marginally more than £1,000.

In the new financial year, which started at the end of January, Mr Lewis forecast reasonably good sales with further growth in real terms. But any increase in Partnership profit was likely to be "quite small", he said, because of pay increases and the addition of a fifth week of annual holiday

New owner for Ben Lomond

The National Trust for Scotland is the new owner of Ben Lomond, the 3,194ft Scottish mountain, after the approval yesterday by Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, of a special grant from the Countryside Commission for Scotland.

The grant allows the trust to purchase Blairdockie Farm, of 5,215 acres, which includes the summit and most of the mountain, from the Forestry Commission.

Operatic debut for cartoonist

Gerald Scarfe, the cartoonist, will make his debut as an opera designer for a new production of Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld*, o be presented by the English National Opera at the London Coliseum on October 24.

Coliseum season, page 15

'Health risk' in end of glasses subsidy

By Tony Samstag

Government proposals to abolish the National Health Service subsidy for most spectacles could bring about an increase in eye diseases and put the health of the elderly at risk, opponents of the legislation said yesterday.

A number of professional bodies and pressure groups have organized a lobby of Parliament and issued statements deploring a clause in the Health and Social Security Bill which would limit the supply of NHS spectacles to children under 16 and people on very low incomes.

Sixty per cent of the population which needs glasses would be affected by the change, the British College of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists) said. The result would be "to deter them from seeking a regular eye examination because of the cost implication: this could mean eye disease going undetected".

The most vulnerable would be the elderly and those whose incomes were low but not low enough to qualify for the subsidy the opponents said.

In a letter to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, Age Concern last week expressed its fear that older people might suffer eye complaints or poor sight "either because they could not afford to buy glasses or because there was less of an incentive to have their eyes tested".

About three-quarters of all registered blind and partially-sighted people are over the age of 65, and 27 per cent of all elderly people have some visual impairment, the letter continued.

The Association of Optical Practitioners linked the issue of NHS spectacles to the Bill's provision for allowing optical dispensing by non-opticians. Private spectacle costs were now among the lowest, if not the lowest in Europe, the association said.

Hormones 'double risk of strokes'

From Our Medical Correspondent
Tampa, Florida

Hormone replacement therapy for women after the menopause may not be as safe as is usually supposed and could increase the risk of suffering a stroke, a conference in Tampa, Florida, has been told.

Dr Peter Wilson, a leading American endocrinologist told the annual conference of the Cardio-Vascular Disease Epidemiology Association that in a study of 1,232 women between the ages of 50 and 83 those who had been prescribed oestrogen therapy faced double the risk of suffering a stroke.

He said: "According to our study it appears that it is the healthier women who are prescribed oestrogen and that only after they have taken it do they develop their risk of cardio-vascular disease.

Hormone replacement therapy is used more extensively in the United States than in Britain. In the United States between 15 and 20 per cent of post menopausal women are prescribed oestrogen at one time or another.

Apart from relieving the symptoms of the menopause oestrogen is being prescribed to alleviate osteoporosis (thinning of the bones in older women).

Thief caught by bleep

Leslie Brown, aged 36, a North Sea gas rig engineer, was fined £500 yesterday for stealing a pocket-sized emergency transmitter from a gas rig off the Suffolk coast and ordered to pay £1,500 costs.

Brown, of Rashiebarn, Erskine, near Glasgow, pleaded not guilty at Ipswich Crown Court, Suffolk.

The court was told how he had stored the faulty transmitter on top of a wardrobe and when it began to bleep a distress signal, a satellite relayed it to the RAF. After a large-scale, air-sea search the signal was tracked to Brown's home.

Curtain set to rise for Sunday theatre

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

London's theatres should be able to open on Sundays within the next two months. The Society of West End Theatre and the actors' union, Equity, have made a breakthrough in negotiations to end the union rule which bars most Sunday performances in the capital.

Theatre managements have dropped their insistence that actors should receive time off only for weekend working, and have offered Equity an unspecified overtime fee which the union is expected to accept.

Mr Bob Swash, the society's president, said yesterday that he hoped Sunday opening would be introduced by Easter, and might prove attractive to a wide range of West End shows. The deal was pioneered by the producers of the musical, *Snoopy*, who are not members of the society. They won a one-off Sunday opening agreement in January.

Mr Swash said that the offer meant that existing London shows would be able to open for late afternoon performances on Sundays if all of the staff agreed to the idea. New shows would have the clause built into their agreement. In return for the Sunday show, performers would be paid overtime and given a night off during the week.

The offer represents a climbdown for theatrical managers, who had insisted previously that the only reward should be time off. Actors are not paid extra for Sunday working in television, films or radio, Mr Swash said.

In New York, where Sunday is one of the busiest days for theatre bookings, performers receive no extra payments.

Mr Swash, executive producer of *Evita*, said that he thought the breakthrough could prove attractive to a wide range of theatrical producers, particularly those involved in musicals.

PARLIAMENT March 8 1984

Lawson exudes a confident pre-Budget mood

THE ECONOMY

Five days before he presents his first Budget, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in the Commons that the economy was in a sounder and healthier position than it had been for many years past.

Mr James Lamond (Oldham Central and Royton, Lab) evoked Labour cheers when he asked how, in view of the rosy picture the Chancellor and other ministers were trying to paint about the economy and inflation, did Mr Lawson explain the total collapse of the Tory vote in the Chesterfield by-election.

Mr Lawson replied, to Conservative cheers: *I am disappointed that the Opposition should be seeking every opportunity they can to decry a state of affairs in which inflation is low and coming down, output is at its highest level ever and still rising, living standards are the highest ever and rising and interest rates are low and trending down.*

In question time exchanges Mr Lawson said he would in due course consider publishing a green paper on the long-term prospects for public expenditure and taxation.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton South West, C): Will the Government set out its priorities for cutting public expenditure and its optimistic assumptions of growth not being achieved?

Mr Lawson: There is a great social problem of unemployment in many parts of this country which nobody on the Government side wishes to minimise. I hope the Opposition will acknowledge the economy is recovering.

Mr Stephen Dorrell (Loughborough, C): In view of skilled labour shortages and manufacturing and other industries trying to recruit people and unable to find them with the right skills, will he in his long-term plans for public expenditure make certain that adequate provision is made to ensure a proper flow of skilled people on to the labour market?

Mr Lawson: He is on to a very good point. The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Tom King) and his predecessors have done more for training than any previous Government. This was a matter on which we had worthwhile discussions in the National Economic Development Council only yesterday.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): If the Government *policy is related to economic growth* and no real growth in public expenditure, what happens if the growth assumptions in the economy are not met? Does that mean there will be a fall in public expenditure?

It is true the Prime Minister has issued instructions to each department that they should not publish the real effects of individual services provided by the state in the event of public expenditure cuts were to be introduced, to avoid embarrassment to the Government and yet another banana skin?

Mr Lawson: There is no such instruction. He is piling Hypothesis on hypothesis.

● Over the 12 months to January, 1984, the retail price index increased by 5.1 per cent, Mr Lawson, the Chancellor said when asked to give the present rate of inflation.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): That news will delight everybody. On top of all the other advantages, reducing inflation will help unemployment more in the long run than almost any other measures the Government can take.

Mr Lawson: He is right. The reason why the 364 economists were wrong in 1981 is that they failed to realize that bringing down inflation, as we were succeeding in doing, would itself be a major contributory factor to the recovery that is now taking place.

● A case might be made for having a Budget in mid-April rather than in mid-March, Mr Lawson, the Chancellor, said during other exchanges.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) had suggested a reversion to the mid-April date so that the Budget might be more accurately based. He said that the Chancellor had previously treated the public sector borrowing requirement as the centrepiece of his policy and that in the last two budgets there had been mistakes of £2,000m and £1,500m in the forecast in the PSBR outturn.

Mr Lawson said this was a good point. We seek (he said) to make the estimate as accurate as we can on the borrowing requirement for the year coming to an end when framing the Budget for the next year.

But he agreed a case might be made along the lines that Mr Wainwright suggested.

Mr Lawson said that he expected to publish an estimate of the public sector borrowing requirement outturn for 1983-84 on April 17.



Lamond: Why did Tory vote collapse?

Accord with views of Prince of Wales

CRIME

The views of the Prince of Wales about assaults by young people on the aged were warmly supported by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, and by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, during questions in the Commons.

Mr Kinnock's support was so warm that one Conservative MP shouted to him to "Come on Prince Charming", but there was some laughter from the Conservative side of the House when Mr Kinnock went on to say that support for the police was obviously essential and that view was strongly shared by Labour MPs.

Mr Kinnock said: I and countless others warmly support the views of the Prince of Wales both on the insecurity of the old and on criminal offences by a small proportion of the young.

We are appalled by the 30 per cent increase in crime during the time she has been Prime Minister. Will she confront the problems, not just with sufficient and effective policing, but also with jobs, education and the strengthening of family life.

Mrs Thatcher: I warmly endorse what the Prince of Wales said, when he said the lack of respect for the aged was a factor in causing an apparent increase in attacks by young thugs on old people.

About unemployment and crime, I would point out that under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council there has been research which shows that there is no significant association between increases in recorded crime and unemployment.

Those views are not, perhaps, wholly at odds with what the Prince of Wales said. (interruption) Freedom of speech includes freedom to say what other people disagree with, as well as to say *anodyne things*.

Increases in crime have persisted through periods of low and high prosperity. The rapid increase in the number of police has been a factor which led last year to a slight reduction in the crime figures.

Mr Kinnock: There is colliding counsel between the various research bodies on the relationship between crime and unemployment. I tend to go in the same direction as the Prince of Wales. (Laughter).

A Conservative MP: Come on Prince Charming. (Laughter).

Mr Kinnock: All kinds of new sentiments are coming from the Conservative side this afternoon.

The Prime Minister's view that support for the police is obviously esential is clear and is shared strongly on this side of the House. (Conservative laughter).

To give full support, she is going to have to do better than to ask the police to deal with the problems which are so substantially a product of her own social and economic policies. Even the devil can find work for idle hands. When is she is going to start to do that?

Mrs Thatcher: If he looks at the crime figures over the years, he will probably come to the same conclusion as the study of the Social Science Research Council which said that there is no significant association between the increases in recorded crime and the increase in unemployment. They also pointed out that it was unwise to taint the unemployed with blame for the increase in crime.

I am delighted to note his conversation to the number of extra police we have taken on. He will know that they can only do their task if they have the full support of the civilian population.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Dabate on private Member's motion on relations with the Soviet Union.

British protest at Iraqi air attack

GULF WAR

The Government has summoned the Iraqi ambassador in London to protest at the air attack on the British registered ship The Charming near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini in the northern Gulf, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement in the Commons. The Government learnt on March 7 about the attack, he said. It took place on March 1 within Iranian territorial waters in the approaches to Bandar Khomeini.

The Charming, which formed part of a convoy under Iranian protection, was carrying a cargo of alumina ore and was reported to be substantially damaged and aground outside Bandar Khomeini.

I am glad to say (he added) that none of the crew was seriously hurt and I understand that most of them have now left Iran. It has been reported that Turkish and Indian ships forming part of the same convoy were also hit.

The Charming, like other ships in the convoy, had been and was required to maintain radio silence. Her owners did not subsequently inform the Government about the attack on their ship and have requested no assistance.

The Government deplore this incident and indeed all attacks on shipping in the Gulf area. We have summoned the Iraqi ambassador to protest at his Government's action and demand an explanation of it.

The Government remains deeply concerned to see an early end to the wasteful and destructive conflict which is continuing between Iraq and Iran. We are working vigorously with the international community to that end.

Mr George Robertson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs (Hamilton): We are relieved that apparently there were no lives lost in this unwarranted attac on a British ship. We regret that apparently sailors on other ships in the incident were killed.

This incident highlights the dangers that exist in this region where one spark could well set the whole Middle East and beyond alight.

What British warships are there in the area? How close were they to this incident and what operating instructions do they have?

Mr Luce: There are two British warships in the area south of the Gulf and available if required.

Sir Peter Blaker (Blackpool South, C): There is already a UN resolution calling for a ceasefire and calling for freedom to navigate international waters. How can the UN be more effective?

Mr Luce: Resolution 540, which we supported, asked for a ceasefire in the Gulf area and calls for the freedom of navigation.

There have been repeated attempts over the years of mediate between Iraq and Iran. As yet there is no agreement among the two parties concerned that they wish to receive a representative of the Secretary General of the UN.

Luce: Government deplore this incident

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): It woud be an act of grave folly for Britain to involve itself in so-called peace operation with the United States in the Straits of Hormuz without at the very least having first gone through every possible avenue in the UN including the security council.

Mr Luce: I agree that all our effort and all our priorities must remain on the diplomatic side.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP) said he hoped there would be no attempt by the Government to take part in yet another American fiasco in the Middle East this time in the Gulf.

Mr Luce, said all Britain's efforts would be devoted with the international community to seeking a diplomatic solution.

Thatcher sees great future for coal industry

PM's QUESTIONS

There is a great future for the coal industry if investment is concentrated in the good pits and if the rest of the closure programme is carried out, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said.

Mr Timothy Brinton (Gravesham, C) asked: Does she agree that there is a great future for the coal industry but that the tax payer cannot forever go on paying for old and uneconomic pits through Government spending which this year will be more than £1,000m?

Would she also hope with me that the miners' trade unions will eventually understand that the best hope for jobs for their members lies in new and profitable developments of new coalfields and not in support of the dying or the dead?

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. There is a great future for a productive, profitable and well-paid mining industry in this country.

The *Plan For Coal* and its revisions had three parts: first, Government investment into the industry, and that has been honoured. Since 1979 this Government, through the taxpayer, has put £2m a day investment into the coal mining industry.

The second part was increased productivity. That was due to go up by 4 per cent per annum 10 yyears ago but has only gone up by 4.7 per cent over the whole period. The third thing was the closure programme, which is behind.

If we concentrate on putting investment into the good pits and carry out the rest of the programme there is a good future for the industry.

Protection promised

Any in Britain who is threatened would expect to get maximum police protection, as good as it would be made, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister said in reply to a question about alleged threats to journaists employed by a Libyan news agency in London.

Mr Jonathon Sayeed (Bristol, East, C) had asked whether Mrs Thatcher had had time to stude press reports that members of the National Union of Journalists in dispute with the Jamahiriya news agency in London had had their lives threatened by a member of the agency.

If the allegations are proved correct (he said), will she ask the Foreign Secretary to lodge the stronest protest with the Libyan Government?

Mr Thatcher: if what Mr Sayeed says is correct, perhaps be will take it up vigorously with the Foreign Secretary.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Proceedings on the Consolidated Fund Bill.

Tuesday: Budget statement.

Wednesday and Thursday: Continuation of debate on the Budget.

Friday: Private members' Bills. Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Bill; Law Reform (Husband and Wife) (Scotland) Bill; Video Recordings Bill, report stages.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Telecommunications Bill, report, first day.

Tuesday: Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, third reading. Cable and Broadcasting Bill, third reading. Tenants' Rights Etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill, second reading. Amusement Machines Bill, report.

Wednesday: Debate on higher and further education.

Thursday: Debates on financing the EEC and on Hennessy report on the Maze Prison.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Stockholm

The mysterious case of the Soviet submarines is causing ripples of nervous excitement among the normally placid, and may prove to be of wider international significance. In Britain there may be a tendency to assume that submarines that are occasionally sighted but never caught have rather too much in common with the Loch Ness Monster to be taken altogether seriously.

In Stockholm the position looks neither so comforting nor so simple.

It is not as if the latest reports of Soviet submarines in the archipelago around the naval base at Karlskrona in the south of Sweden were the only cause of anciety. In 1981 there was the "Whiskey on the rocks" incident when the Soviet submarine Whiskey 137 ran aground again near Karlskrona.

Last year an official Swedish commission of unquestioned authority chronicled numerous other violations of Sweden's territorial waters by Soviet submarines, and there have been further indications that the activity has been continued since then.

At times like this there is often a tendancy for the general public to react with exaggerated alarm, and for those who are better informed to take a more sanguine view. It is not quite like that in Sweden at the moment. There has, it is true, been no lack of excitement in Swedish newspapers.

Readers fed diet of drama

Some of them have fed their readers a diet of drama, unfounded hopes and occasional false reports. Time and again over the past week or so they have led their readers to expect that a submarine is about to be produced, or a frogman taken, and then nothing has happened.

This has not surprisingly had a bewidaring effect upon most Swedes. It has both intensified public anxiety and brought in its train a growing of scepticism.

There has, according to opinion polls, been a massive increase in recent years in the number of Swedes who regard the Soviet Union as a hostile power, from 19 per cent in 1973 to 80 per cent last autumn, but there seems to be an element of fantasy about submarines that are supposed to be trapped yet cannot be captured. One moment they are there, the next – where are they?

This is embarrassing for the Navy, which has become the target of increasing ridicule. It is in danger of looking decidedly foolish if it cannot provide much firmer evidence of what has been happening around Karlskrona.

But those who are best informed – not only those in official postions – are more sympathetic to the Navy's difficulties and more worried about the submarine activity. They appreciate the problems of searching for small submarines in the treacherous waters of the archipelago, and point out that no other navy has managed to force a submarine to the surface against its will and they acknowledge that the Swedish Navy has not been fully equipped for the task. It is short of the necessary vessels and above all of trained personnel.

These missions are gradually being made good, and it is claimed that the Navy will be better prepared this summer and better still in 1985. The difficulty is that Sweden cannot afford to wait that long to know what has been going on.

Public pressure for some definite information has become intense. There has been an accumulation of evidence that stops short of truth. Either that there are submarines there, or that if there are, that they are Soviet ones.

But that is the assumption of most well-informed Swedes. The evidence is based not just upon the vision of excited fishermen. There have been almost a dozen serious indications on instruments which have not yet been formally presented to the Government.

"If you listen to the military people explaining this," one knowledgeable person remarked to me, "you cannot help saying to yourself there must be something". There are some whom I have known well for a dozen years and more who are more worried than I have known them. This is not some kind of obscure Nordic joke in the baffling waters of the Baltic.

New speed limits for coaches

TRANSPORT

New speed limits for buses, coaches and lorries on dual carriageways were approved by the Commons late on Wednesday night by 171 votes to 69 – government majority, 102.

The Motor Vehicles (Variation of Speed Limits) Regulations raise the speed limit on dual carriageways for buses and coaches from 50 to 60 mph and for lorries under 7.5 tonnes from 40 or 50 mph to 60 mph. They also bring in new technical standards to cover the fitting of more effective mudguards and absorbent material to reduce the spray from lorries.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said speed limits needed to be realistic, if not the majority of drivers tended to break them and this made enforcement impractical. It brought the law into disrepute.

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on transport, said if the new limits failed to be properly enforced, then according to Mr Ridley's logic in no time at all he would be increasing them again.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said he was against the regulations as he could not believe that higher speed limits would be safer.

If the 50 mph speed limit was being abused with impunity (he said) what on earth made Mr Ridley believe that a 60 mph limit would be easier to enforce? I believe the percentage of those breaking the speed limit will continue.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said coaches already went too fast and were dangerous. He would like to see more effort to enforce the existing limits.

Let us have a real crackdown (he said) on speeding coaches. Otherwise there is going to be the most almighty tragedy one bank holiday and not only three or four people killed, but one day an MP is going to be here demanding why a whole coach was written off.

Mr Ridley said everyone knew coaches had been speeding excessively. It was a wrong connexion to say that in some way a modest increase in speed limits was going to increase the speeds at which vehicles travelled.

Correction

Lord McNair, who spoke in yesterday's debate in the House of Lords on barriers to women at work and at home is a Liberal peer, not (C) as printed.

Long-term policies offer the best prospects

UNEMPLOYMENT

Britain was enjoying a combination of steady growth and low inflation not seen since the sixties, Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said during Commons questions. He added that the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Community had singled out the UK as the country most likely in the EEC to grow over this current year.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab) said any definition of the progress in the economy must include the level of unemployment, the level of taxation and the development of manufacturing industry.

As the Government has signally failed over five years on these three issues, (he said), and as there were specific Tory election promises on them, why does not the Chancellor swallow his pride and embark on faundamentally new policies?

Mr Rees: Mr Lawson and I are satisfied that the long-term policies of this Government offer the best prospects for Britain. If one adopted at least one of his criteria as the touchstone of success or failure, he should recall that unemployment doubled under the Labour Government.

Mr Terry Davis, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, asked if Mr Rees was really satisfied with economic progress when the underlying level of unemployment showed an increase of more than 50,000 people in two months.

Mr Rees: One is never complacent about the underlying position of the economy. As an earnest of our concern the Government is spending between £2 billion and £3 billion on training and job creation measures.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) asked later: Would he confess to the House that despite some of the pundits within the Treasury manufacturing industry is still the real wealth creator in this country?

Will he further confess that the majority of the service industries – insurance, banking, shipping, etc. – are only in existence because they are serving manufacturing industry? Will he give emphasis to manufacturing industry in the Budget and in Government policy?

Mr Rees: Service industries are very important. They may well complement manufacturing industry but they also stand and justify themselves in their own right.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): The recovery has been fuelled largely by a growth in consumer expenditure and by a lowering of the savings threshold. When does he expect the recovery in *the manufacturing sector* to come and how does he expect it to be fuelled?

Mr Rees: It rose by 3 per cent last year and is expected to increase by 3 per cent this year.

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab): Unemployment shows no indication of coming down and the outside world sees none of this so-called recovery. It is a disgrace that we can sit here and talk about a recovery that is doing nothing for the unemployed.

Mr Rees: He is basing his rather fevered observations on academic assumptions rather than hard facts. There was an increase in the number of people in work of 85,000 between March and September last year.

Ominous whiff of very dubious practice

HEALTH SERVICE

Criticism of the Department of Health and Social Security for failing to monitor voluntary retirements resulting from the reorganization of the National Health Service in 1982 was voiced in the Commons by Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham, C), a member of the Public Accounts Committee which recently examined voluntary premature redundancies and the level of compensation paid out.

Mr Hordern, opening a debate on the issue, said a reduction of 4,000 management posts by 1984-85 had been expected but the number of administrators and clerical staff, far from going down, had actually risen by 1,000.

It is clear (he said) that the department had no basis from which to form an idea of how many retirements there would be. There were never any proper monitoring arrangements. In the view of the committee, the department was not at liberty to treat their responsibility to their taxpayers as inadequately as they did in this case.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security, said that by any standards the PAC report was a damning indictment of administrative laxity and bungling within Whitehall. Compared with the DHSS original extimate for England of 435 taking premature retirement, the report showed the actual total to be 830 and the original estimate of the cost was £8.5m but it turned out to be around £54m.

This lucrative retirement scheme reveals (he said) there is one law for the rich and one for the poor even in the loss of jobs.

The report showed that more than 100 of the officers prematurely retired subsequently found reemployment in the NHS. The committee said they had misgivings about it: that must be the understatement of the year.

There is an ominous whiff. I would not say of corruption (he went on) but of very dubious practice. When someone who has received £20,000 for prematurely retiring and is then within a matter of months, reemployed within the same organization, that calls for some explanation.

This was a lamentable story of ministerial incompetence and civil service laxity. The House needed to know how a ministerial regime of such crass incompetence was ever allowed to prevail at DHSS and how this massive hijack of taxpayers' money by already well-heeled administrators would never be allowed to happen again.

Sir Michael Shaw (Scarborough, C) said a greater accountancy discipline at a high level within the Civil Service and Government departments was still greatly needed.

Hopes rise for cut in mortgage rate

HOUSING

There were hopeful signs of a cut in the mortgage rate, Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons during questions.

The building societies were meeting on March 16, he said, after the Budget, to consider a decision. He was sure that if they decided on a reduction, it would be welcomed by all with mortgages.

He was asked by Mr Richard Ottaway (Nottingham North, C) to estimate the annual saving to the Treasury if the building societies' lending rate was dropped by 1 per cent a year.

Mr Stewart: A reduction in the *interest rate would reduce the cost of tax relief for mortgage interest by* approximately £180m. But this would be offset by the reduced tax yield from interest paid to investors if deposit rates were also lowered.

Mr Kenneth Weetch (Ipswich, Lab): If the lending rate falls by 1 per cent there is going to be an immediate effect on the investment rate.

Does he not agree that the composite tax arrangements of the building societies are most inequitable to people on low incomes or who pay no tax? If he extends this composite system to the banks, he would compound that inequity.

If the only alternative to gross payments of interest that he leaves open are national savings, would he not agree this is political sharp practice?

Mr Stewart: The building societies composite rate has been in place for many years and many taxpayers and non-taxpayers have deposited with societies during that period.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Does he not accept that the recent announcement on the tax treatment of the gilt-edged stock of the building societies might have delayed a decrease in the lending rate to mortgage holders?

Mr Stewart: He is mistaken.

Crime to withhold information

TERRORISM

The Government successfully resisted a Liberal attempt, on the report stage of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, to remove a clause making it a criminal offence to withold information about terrorist acts.

An amendment by Lord Wigoder (L) to delete the provision was rejected by 129 votes to 92 - Government majority, 37.

Lord Wigoder said the clause provided that a person who had information which he knew or believed might be of material assistance in preventing the commission by another person of an act of terrorism committed a criminal offence if he, without reasonable excuse, did not inform the police of that information.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, hoped the clause would be retained. If a person knew that a bomb was going to be planted or an ambush laid and he told the police, the bombing and the murders could be prevented. If he did not tell the police - he might even put them off the scent - was that not an offence?

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said he had considered in consultation with the Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) and colleagues in Northern Ireland whether they could agree to relinquish the clause but had been driven to conclude that it would be wrong to do so.

He gave the example of information about dangerously ruthless terrorist at large in Britain and details of weapons and devices which could be used to kill and maim. People who had this kind of information and did not give it ot those who could act on it and save life were acquiesing in the bloddshed and mayhem

There could be no exemption for journalists to withold information.

Faiths join forces against apartheid

By Patricia Clough

Representatives of the world's main religions combined yesterday to issue the first inter-faith condemnation of apartheid.

A declaration that "*apartheid* is evil, deeply, disastrously evil", was produced by Buddhists, Hindus, Jews, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and members of African and American Indian traditional religions after a two-day colloquium in Windsor.

It urged boycotts of trade, finance, sport and cultural activities and in South Africa and Namibia and support for groups struggling for political freedom and self-determination there.

"Religious people of all faiths should be prepared to work for and suffer with the victims of apartheid", it said.

The colloquium, organized by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, was initiated by the World Council of Churches and partly financed by the United Nations, which has been pressing the main religions to take a joint stand.

The delegates said that "religions are in complete and absolute agreement that all forms of organization – political, social, educational, ecclesiastical – which deny opportunity to people on the basis of race are wrong".

The declaration said it was not *merely giving abstract* moral support to Christians opposing apartheid in southern Africa.

It pointed out that the new South African constitution gives Coloured and Indian groups – members of the Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim religions – limited representation, involving them "as junior partners in this system of oppression".

It said; "They, together with Jews and Christians, will be impelled from their own spiritual traditions to refuse to collaborate with the apartheid system and to speak out in defence of the human dignity of all people in South Africa."

The declaration avoided the question of armed opposition and simply urged members to "learn how to use every permissible method to oppose".

Dr Huddleston said this was deliberately designed to avoid embarrassing the Buddhists, whose religion *forbade violence*.

Nilsen home sells for £50,000

The three-storey house at 23, Cranley Gardens, Musell Hill, north London, where Denis Nilsen murdered at least three of his victims, has been sold for £50,000 to a property developer.

It will be converted into three or four flats, an estate agent announced yesterday. The purchaser wishes to remain annonymous.

The price fell before purchase because of the property's deterioration.

Nilsen was sentenenced to at least 25 years' imprisonment after he was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of six murders and two attempted murders.

£1m greenhouse

A £1m scheme to build a giant greenhouse at Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, with 6,000 square meters of computer-controlled growing space and an annual capacity of 600,000 bedding plants, has been approved by the city's parks *department*.

Top teacher: The leader of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Michel Schwalbé, coaching young string players yesterday at the Yehudi Mennhin School in Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey. They will be taking part in master-classes he is holding next Tuesday and Wednesday at the Purcell Room on London's South Bank.

***The classes, which are open to the public* and begin at 2.30 pm, have been organized by the National Centre for Orchestral Studies, based at Goldsmiths' College, University of London. The centre forms a symphony orchestra every year from about 70 young music graduates, to prepare them for professional careers.**

(Photograph: John Manning).

Lake woman 'had been strangled'

Mrs Margaret Hogg, aged 37, whose body was found in Wastwater in the Lake District, died from manual strangulation, an inquest in Whitehaven, Cumbria, was told yesterday.

The deputy West Cumbria coroner, Mr John Taylor, was told that Mrs Hogg, who disappeared from her home in Mead Road, Cranley, Surrey, in 1976 was identified through dental records. He adjourned the inquest to a date to be fixed.

Dr Cyril Woodcock, a Home Office pathologist said he made a post-mortem examination of the body which was found in 100ft of water.

He said: "The cause of death was by manual strangulation".

After the post-mortem examination the jaw and dentures were shown to a dentist who drew up a dental chart.

Det Chief Inspector Stephen Reed said that a dentist at Letchworth, Hertfordshire, had confirmed that the chart matched dental work carried out on Mrs Hogg, who had two children. Her husband, Peter, aged 56, an airline pilot, has been charged with the murder.

هكذا من الأصل

Howe to visit Israel after Jewish criticism of his support for Arabs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is due to make his first official visit to Israel later this year, probably in the early summer. Preliminary diplomatic contacts have already taken place.

The visit will be the first by the British foreign secretary since Lord Carrington made his ill-fated mission to Jerusalem on the eve of the Falklands war in the spring of 1982. Because of the delecate state of the deadlock Middle East peace process, it will pose a severe test to Sir Geoffrey's diplomatic skills.

Sir Geoffrey has been under strong pressure from the Jewish lobby in Britain to visit Israel since his five-day fact-finding trip in January to Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. On March 26, he will accompany the Queen on her first official visit to Jordan, a royal tour that has already provoked criticism in Israel.

Diplomats here have speculated that the Foreign Office in London is making arrangements to speed up Sir Geoffrey's trip here to defuse criticism among leaders of British Jewry about the Queen's tour, which has also provoked controversy because of the dangers arising from possible terrorist incidents.

Last December, the Jewish Board of Deputies questioned the advisability of the visit. It said she should also visit Israel. Mr Greville Janner, the board's president, was later told in a letter that there were "no plans for Her Majesty to visit other countries in the region at present".

A month later, Sir Geoffrey angered British Jews and Israeli officials by calling on Riyadh, for radical changes in Israel's policy, including flexibility regarding Palestinian aspirations. The Board accused him of berating Israel without being prepared to listen, and of "uncharacteristic malace" on his part.

The Foreign Office is suspected by Israel's ruling Likud party of being "soft" on the position of Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Orgnization. This suspicion will be deepened if, as expected, Sir Geoffrey gives his endorsement to the recent reconciliation between Mr Arafat and King Husain.

The pitfalls facing British ministers visiting Israel were demonstrated last November during the three-day trip by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office. Mr Luce was prevented by the Israeli authorities from meeting two senior deposed mayors from the occupied West Bank. British diplomats claimed that similar restrictions had not been imposed on other EEC ministers attempting to test Palestinian opinion. **Lebanon guide, page 10**

Assad appoints brother as deputy

Damascus (Reuter) – Syria has decided to appoint three vice-presidents, one of them President's Assad's younger brother, to ease the President's workload, according to diplomatic sources here.

Mr Rifaat al-Assad, whose powerful Defence Companies are the equivalent of a kind of Praetorian guard, would be Vice-President in charge of defence and security.

Mr Abdul-Halim Khaddam, the veteran Foreign Minister, would become Vice-President in charge of political and foreign affairs. The assistant regional secretary of the ruling Arab Socialist Raath Party, Mr Zuheir Marharqa, would be Vice-President in charge of party affairs, the sources said.

It would be the first government post for both the President's brother and Mr Marharqa. President Assad, who has ruled Syria for 13 years, spent more than two months in hospital last year



Civic armour: M Charles Scaglia, the new mayor of the French Riviera town of La Seyne sur Mer, wearing a riot-police helmet at City Hall as supporters of his predecessor, the Communist M Maurice Blanc, rioted outside, claiming that the election was invalid.

Polish boy died after beating

Police accused of cover-up

By Patricia Clough

Alleged attempts by Polish police to prevent justice being done after the fatal beating of a Warsaw schoolboy are described in a letter by Poland's leading human rights lawyer which has come into the possession of *The Times*.

The open letter, addressed to the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski, by Mr Wladislav Sila-Nowicki, also gives details of pressure being put by police on another opposition lawyer, Mr Maciej Bednarkiewicz, who took up the schoolboy's case and has been arrested. He further accuses the police of failing to prosecute a gang which attacked a Warsaw convent in May last year, although he says they undoubtedly knew the culprits' identity.

"All this ... is the result of dangerous anarchy in the Government," he writes. "It shows that articles of the criminal code can be disregarded without ceremony in the face of day-to-day political needs and considerations."

There was a danger "of creating hostity and indeed hatred among the population to the police apparatus as a whole".

The letter brought sharp attacks in the Government-controlled press, which accused Mr Sila-Nowiski of lying and slandering the legal authorities to stir up political emotions.

The police, Mr Sila Nowicki wrote, "set a whole process in motion to foil investigations into the death of Grzgorz Przemyk, aged 19, who died in May last year as a result of internal injuries after allegedly being beaten in the police station in Jesuit Street, Warsaw.

"It started with preventing access to the dead boy's mother and including several methods of pressure on witnesses – threats, attempts at intimidation, 'unknown people' seizing children from school – to frighten those involved in this matter."

"The press spokesman of the police command in Warsaw falsely declared the boy was never in the Jesuit Street station, contrary to statements by an eyewitness reporter and three groups of "experts at the highest level".

Attempts were made to put the blame on two ambulance workers before charges were finally laid against two policemen, two ambulance workers and two doctors. The police, however, were arrested for "beating where no physical damage was caused", a charge which brought a maximum of three years in jail.

And then came the "miracle" of the court hearing: after his arrest, one of the health workers admitted dealing the boy a fatal blow."

Pupils strike in battle of the cross

From Our Correspondent, Warsaw

The Polish authorities have indefinitely suspended classes at an agricultural training school near Garwolin, 40 miles south-east of Warsaw after a sit-in strike by several hundred students in protest against the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms.

On Wednesday, about two-thirds of the 600 students of the Stanislaw Staszic school staged a sit-in in the corridors for 14 hours in protest against the edict issued last December by the school administrators ordering the removal of corosses from classrooms.

They ended their sit-in only after police surrounded the school building and threatened to evict them by force. When the teenagers tried to stage a peaceful, late night march to a church in the centre of Garwolin, they were turned back by a column of Zomo riot police blocking the road.

The latest "battle of the Cross" has put the communist authorities at odds with the devoutly Catholic population of this rural town of 15,000. Students from two other local secondary schools boycotted classes yesterday to attend a Mass in support of the protest.

Hundreds of students, some of them wearing large wooden crucifixes under their coats, and their parents filled the Church of the Reconciliation to hear the local priest, Father Stanislaw Binko, denounce the police action.

Saudis free British executive from jail

By Richard Dowden

Mr Keith Carmichael, the British businessman held in Saudi Arabian jails since October 1981 and allegedly tortured, has been released.

The Foreign Office, criticized several times for its handling of the case, confirmed Mr Carmichael's release and said it reflected intensive efforts on his behalf.

His case was last raised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, during the visit by Crown Prince Abdullah last month.

Mr Carmichael, aged 50, was arrested trying to cross the border into Qatar after he had allegedly run up debts. He was never formally charged. In messages smuggled out of prison he said he was being held in solitary confinement, that he was starved and the soles of his feet were beaten with canes.

While being taken to hospital from Al Aoud prison in August 1982, his spine was broken. A report last year said he would suffer for the rest of his life from the injury.

It took the British consul 75 days to get to visit Mr Carmichael and more than a year to arrange for a British doctor to see him.

His case was taken up by Amnesty International. Opposition MPs criticized the apparent ineffectiveness of the Foreign Office in getting him released.

Last July, Mr Carmichael announced he was going on hunger strike. A Briton who visited him in prison in September said he was physically in a bad way.

Under Saudi law, debtors can be held in jail indefinitely until the debt is paid or waived. Mr Carmichael denied that he owes anything.

There are about 20 other Britons in prison in Saudi Arabia, mostly for alchohol offences.

Mystery of unnamed prisoners

By Our Foreign Staff

Three more names of Britons seized by the Unita guerilla group in northern Angola two weeks ago have been discovered by *The Times* but it is till a mystery why the names of the other hostages have not been released.

Mr Graham Popplewell, aged 28, of Southampton, his Portuguese-born wife, Vera, also 28, and Mr Ian Smythe of London were among the 17 British mineworkers abducted by the rebels on February 23 at Cafunfu.

Fifty-eight other expatriate mineworkers including a woman and a child were seized at the same time.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the company involved, Mining and Technical Services Ltd, had asked that their names should not be released.

A spokesman for the company said the families of the hostages had asked that the names should not be relased but yesterday Mr David Popplewell, Graham's father, said that he had not been consulted. "It's no bother to us whether the names are released or not."

Planes collide

Emmen, Switzerland (AP) – Two Swiss military jets collided in bad weather and crashed but both pilots bailed out in time and neither was injured.

Mandela likely to stay in jail

Johannesburg – Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, yesterday visited her husband in jail near Cape Town, where he is serving a life term, and informed him of the Government's offer of a conditional release (Michael Hornsby writes).

The offer, never officially confirmed, was conveyed last month via Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the "independent" Transkei tribal homeland. Mr Mandela would have to agree to live in Transkei after his release and family friends said it was virtually certain he would refuse.

Spy sentences increased

Helsinki (Reuter) – A Finnish reporter said to have spied for the Soviet Union had his sentence increased by the Supreme Court yesterday for passing on information that could damage Finland's international relations.

Matts Dumell, aged 32, was ordered to serve an eight-month jail sentence suspended by a lower court. Two others also had their sentences increased when their appeals on spy charges failed.

Mr and Mrs

Hollywood – Vanessa Redgrave may play both male and female roles in life story of Dr Renée Richards, the transexual eye surgeon who became a top woman tennis professional in America. "Vanessa would play Renée as a man and then a woman", says Linda Yellin who hopes to produce the film for television.

Freedom day

Montevideo (Reuter) – Uruguay's military Government is to free the former left-wing presidential candidate, Señor Liber Seregni, one of Latin America's best known political prisoners, after holding him for eight years. He is expected to be released today.

Refinery fire

Delhi (Reuter) – An explosion at one of India's main oil refineries in Kerala state killed at least one person and started a serious fire. At least eight others were hurt and thousrnds were evacuated from their homes.

Yola inquiry

Lagos (AFP) – A tribunal is being set up to investigate last week's religious riots, which officially killed 536 people in Yola, capital of Nigeria's north-eastern Gongola state. The violence was caused by a renegade Muslim sect.

Finns walk out

Helsinki (Reuter) – About 100,000 office and technical workers, 4 per cent of Finland's work force, staged a one-day walkout after rejecting a settlement which averted a general strike.

Oldest prisoner

New York (AP) – A man who says he is 96 and has a criminal record dating back to 1929 has been sentenced to six months in jail for trying to swindle at least seven women. He is believed to be New York's oldest prisoner ever.

Botha and Machel agree to sign historic pact of non-aggression

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa and Mozambique will sign a pact of "non-aggression and good neighbourliness" at a summit meeting between Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime minister, and President Samora Machel next Friday, it was announced here yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting will take place on the border between South Africa and Mozambique close to the frontier towns of Komatipoort and Ressano García. The agreement, the culmination of several months negotiation, will be known as the "Accord of Nkomati" after the name of a river that flows nearby.

The essential features of the agreement were worked out at meetings in Maputo and Cape Town on February 20 and March 2 between delegations led by Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, and General Jacinto Velogo, Mozambique's Minister of Economic Affairs in the Presidency.

According to the statement issued after the Cape Town meeting, the "main thrust" of the agreement is that "neither of the two countries will serve as a base for acts of aggression or violence against the other and that both countries undertake not to use the territory of a third state for this purpose".

On Maputo's side, this means that the underground African National Congress (ANC) will not the allowed to launch sabotage attacks on South Africa from sanctuaries in Mozambique, while Pretoria will undertake not to help the ani-government insurgency in Mozambique known as Renamo.

It will be Mr Botha's first meeting as prime minister with a black African leader other than President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Next Friday's meeting with President Machel, the head of the militant marxist-Leninist government, appears to herald a general abandonment by the black states of the region of a policy of ostracizing Pretoria for one of accommodation.

In the case of both Mozambique and Angola, which is also engaged in peace talks with South Africa, economic necessity and fears of Pretoria's military strength seem to be the main factors which have brought once very hostile governments to the negotiating table.

Security forces strike in Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Ugandan security forces have been carrying out widespread sweeps in the Bunyoro area, 150 miles north of Kampala, after the guerrilla attack on army and police barracks in the town of Masindi last month.

Thousands of civilians have been rounded up in Masindi and Hoima, and in surrounding villages, for interrogation, about possible links with anti-government guerrillas who carried out the attack.

Local sources say several people were shot dead in the roundups, but it has not been possible to confirm reports that prominent personalities were among those killed.

The Uganda Government organized a series of rallies and meetings in the Bunyoro area, warning the people there not to support te guerillas, and calling for information on guerilla activities.

The National Resistance Army, the main guerilla group, says its fighters carried out the Masindi raid, occupying the town for several hours and capturing quantities of arms and ammunition from the barracks. The NRA has since carried out other attacks

Murder of famous film producer baffles Paris

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Mystery continues to surround the death of Gerard Lebovici, one of France's foremost film producers, whose body was found on Wednesday, with four bullet wounds in the back of his head, in an underground parking lot in the Avenue Foch in Paris.

M Lebovici, who was 51, was also known as a great impresario, and until 1981 ran the Artmedia casting agency, which was associated with many of the best-known names in the French film industry, including Jean-Paul Belmondo, Gerard Depardieu, Catherine Deneuve, and Jeanne Moreau.

But despite the glamorous "showbiz" side of his life, he remained a reserved, secretive man, who hated the limelight, was hardly ever photographed in public and almost never gave interviews. "Cham Libre", a small publishing house dealing in off-beat marginal books, which he ran with his wife, was known for its total lack of any press service.

It was Champ Libre that published the autobiography by Jacques Mesrine, one of France's most notorious mass murderers, who was shot dead by the police in 1979. A new edition of the book, entitled *The Death Instinct*, had just been brought out to coincide with the opening in Paris last month of a controversial, semi-documentary film on Mesrine's life.



Mystery murder: M Lebovici with Catherine Deneuve during the presentation of the Cesar award in 1982.

At present, however, the police are discounting suggestions of any link between M Lebovici's death and the Mesrine affair, despite reports may have been resposible for the telephone call to M Lebovici on Monday evening shortly before he left his office off the Avenue Kleber at 6.35 pm, never to be seen alive again.

Mondale confronts Jackson factor in Carter country

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

ELECTION 84

Georgia's past is a brew of slavery, cotton, the Ku Klux Klan, Coca Cola, peanuts, peaches, cattle, hogs, *Gone with the Wind*, and Mr Jimmy Carter.

It is arguable which has been the most influential. It is routine to talk of Mr Carter's "failed presidency" but in Goergia they remember his grand gesture for Southern history in 1970 – the day he ostentatiously hung Martin Luther King's picture in the state capitol.

Until then, Georgia politics turned almost entirely on one overwhelming issue, race. Mr Carter heralded the new Georgia, the beginnings of which can be traced to the heartfelt cry of Governor Ellis Arnall 30 years ago: "Let's get off Tobacco Road".

Many of the instincts of old Georgia are today preserved by the rural hegemony, the "ruling rustics" as they were contemptuously called. Mr Carter sprang from that stock but abandoned them at precisely the right moment. He still has not been totally forgiven.

Atlanta is the capital of the South, a beautiful and prosperous centre of commerce and communications in bewildering contrast to most of its grimy Southern sisters. It is the jewel of the new Georgia. It is also the centre of Mr Carter's political network, which is working solidly for Mr Walter Mondale in the Georgia Democratic presidential primary next Tuesday.

Mr Carter's support is no guarantee of success but it does give Mr Mondale an entrée into rural Georgia, where liberal tendencies would normally wilt in the heat of the landowners' ultra-conservatism.

It will be the first truly contested Georgia Democratic primary in modern times – those of 1976 and 1980 were a theatre for the native son, when on both occasions he took more than 80 per cent of the vote.

It was so sown up in 1980 that only 385,000 people voted – about half the expected turnout next Tuesday. There is a sense of relief at the demise of such tedious predictability and the return of a proper scrap.

About a third of Georgia's population lives in and around Atlanta. The predominantly black inner city provided Senator Edward Kennedy with his one and Georgia delegate to the national convention in 1980. The mainly white suburbs are staunchly conservative and will vote for whoever is perveived as the most like-minded Democratic sontender in the primary – perhaps Senator John Glenn. But they will vote Republican in the general election.

Mr Mondale's election machine far outstrips anybody else's in Georgia – with Mr Carter's help it could hardly fail to. Both he and Mr Glenn have courted the state for at least the last 18 months but before that Mr Mondale was well known in the South as a member of the Carter Administration.

Mr Mondale and Mr Glenn could reasonably have expected to carve up Georgia between them next Tuesday but neither anticipated the "Jackson Factor". As in the other critical southern primaries in Florida and Alabama on the same day, nobody is sure precisely how the black vote will respond to Mr Jesse Jackson.

His derogatory reference to Jews as "Hymies" has been a serious blow, not because it has upset the black vote – it has not – but because it dominated his campaign for so many vital days.

Mr Bert Lance, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party, believes the real damage to Mr Jackson is that he has been relegated from front-page status. "He cannot afford big television commercials. He is a one-man operation trading on his very sbstantial charisma. He needs the television networks badly and they are not giving him the same exposure. What the networks do in these final days can determine the outcome."

He added: "The South is the key battleground for the 1984 primaries. If Mondale wins all three states on Tuesday he will win the nomination. If he wins two he will still be in good shape. If he wins one he will be hurt bad. Nothing is certain any more."

Salvador pledge that dead will not vote

From John Carlin, San Salvador

"This time the deads won't vote," says the man organizing this month's elections in El Salvador. "In the elections two years ago dead people not only voted once, but sometimes twice.

Dr Armando Rodriguez, a lawyer and head of the five-man Central Elections Council organizing the presidential elections, due on March 25, is convinced there was widespread fraud in the elections for a constituent assembly. Equallye is convinced the new elections will be clean.

"Last time people would vote, go back home, get the identity card of a dead friend or relative, change the photograph to their own, and go and vote again," says Dr Rodriguez, who estimates that more than 25 per cent of the 1.55 million votes cast in 1982 were fraudulent.

British and other foreign observers at the 1982 elections nevertheless, left El Salvador satisfied that voting had been conducted correctly.

Dr Rodriguez, a member of the right-wing National Conciliation Party, says that the observers were able to witness "the most important thing about the '82 elections, namely the massivevoter turn-out, with the implications that carried that the guerrillas do not have popular support fot their revolution." But the observers could not perceive every detail of the elections.

Dr Rodriguez believes double voting by the, living, as well as the "living dead", as he puts it, accounted for a large part of the fraud.

Señor Barrera, vice-president of the extreme right Arena Party has accused his Christian Democrat rivals, for example, of sending more than 20 government lorries full of peasants on a tour of six towns in western Salvador to vote in each one.

"Often there were three times the number of votes in a ballot box than there were people in a town," Dr Rodriguez said.

"Four out of the five men on the CCE, each representing a different political party, are convinced that the fraud took place. Only the Christian Democrat representative disagreed with the charges levelled by the others, who maintain that the Christian Democrat Party, the biggest single vote winner in the elections, was the one which benefitted most.

Trawler shooting jolts Franco-Spanish links

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

The incident in which nine Basques and Portuguese were injured when two Spanish boats, fishing illegally, were fired at on Wednesday by a French naval vessel, has badly jolted Franco-Spanish relations which had been slowly improving.

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, today begins a visit to Madrid. However, Señor Alfonso Guerra, Spain's Deputy Prime Minister, said in Paris yesterday that if a "sufficiently clear" explanation of the incident was not forthcoming, relations could enter a "very difficult confrontation".

The Spanish Government – under opposition pressure – is showing anger, but it is a delicate time for Madrid. The worst incident with France in a long conflict as Spain's fishing fleets adapt reluctantly to Community rules comes just as Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, wanted nothing to upset relations with Paris over the much-desired start to EEC entry negotiations.

Now the atmosphere had been poisoned with another disruption, on top of Madrid's concern about Basque terrorists sheltering in France.

M Pierre Guidoni, the French Ambassador, told reporters that the French naval vessel was carrying out standing orders to enforce EEC fishing regulations when faced by Spanish boats which had repeatedly fished illegally and had, in this case, not obeyed when ordered to stop.



Señor Guerra: Fears of a confrontation

Spain does not dispute that the two boats from the Basque port of Ondarroa were caught in Community waters without licences. But the customary procedure is for seizure, confiscation of equipment and heavy fines for the Spanish skippers. There was, however, a shooting incident with the French in 1981.

Two fishermen who received serious leg wounds in Wednesday's incident were yesterday out of danger after being operated on in Brest. They were from the trawler Achondo, on which all the injured were sailing.

As the vessel, damaged in the shooting, was escorted into Lorient, the French authorities said the injuries were due to shrapnel from cannon fire, not machine guns, as the Spaniards have maintained.

The Achondo's crew were accused by the French of first trying to flee and then attempting to board the naval vessel.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Before you spend $3 million on a new computer, it might be prudent to spend £1 on The Economist.

Think of a mainframe computer and you think of IBM.

It has over 70% of the market and when a bank, insurance company or airline needs a big computer, the IBM salesman tells his wife to buy that new hat.

Selling big computers is an immensely profitable business.

So profitable that someone has had the temerity to challenge IBM on its home ground.

That someone is Gene Amdahl, the man in charge of designing IBM's mainframe computers in the 1960s.

Mr. Amdahl is now running his own company called Trilogy and he's hit on a simple business strategy to unsettle his old masters.

He plans to build a better computer and sell it for less. Can he do it?

The experts seem to think the chips are stacked in favour of Goliath, and Trilogy's share price has halved since going public in 1983.

Some even believe that Trilogy is very much a 'high-risk' operation.

Mr. Amdahl, however, remains confident that his state-of-the-art design will prove irresistible.

He expects his computer to think four times as fast as IBM's current computer and to undercut its next model by 40%.

In a recent article, The Economist looked at his computer (and his chances) in depth and in detail.

It was an article you should have read. You'd have found it in our 'World Business' section along with the latest news on maritime fraud and a report on some brilliant matchmaking by Rolls-Royce in America.

The Economist believes you can't fully understand the business world until you know what's happening to business all over the world.

What Mr. Amdahl does in Cupertino, California can affect a Christmas bonus in Croydon or Carlisle.

Every week, The Economist digs out the stories and lays out the facts. It's always intelligent, frequently opinionated and invariably entertaining.

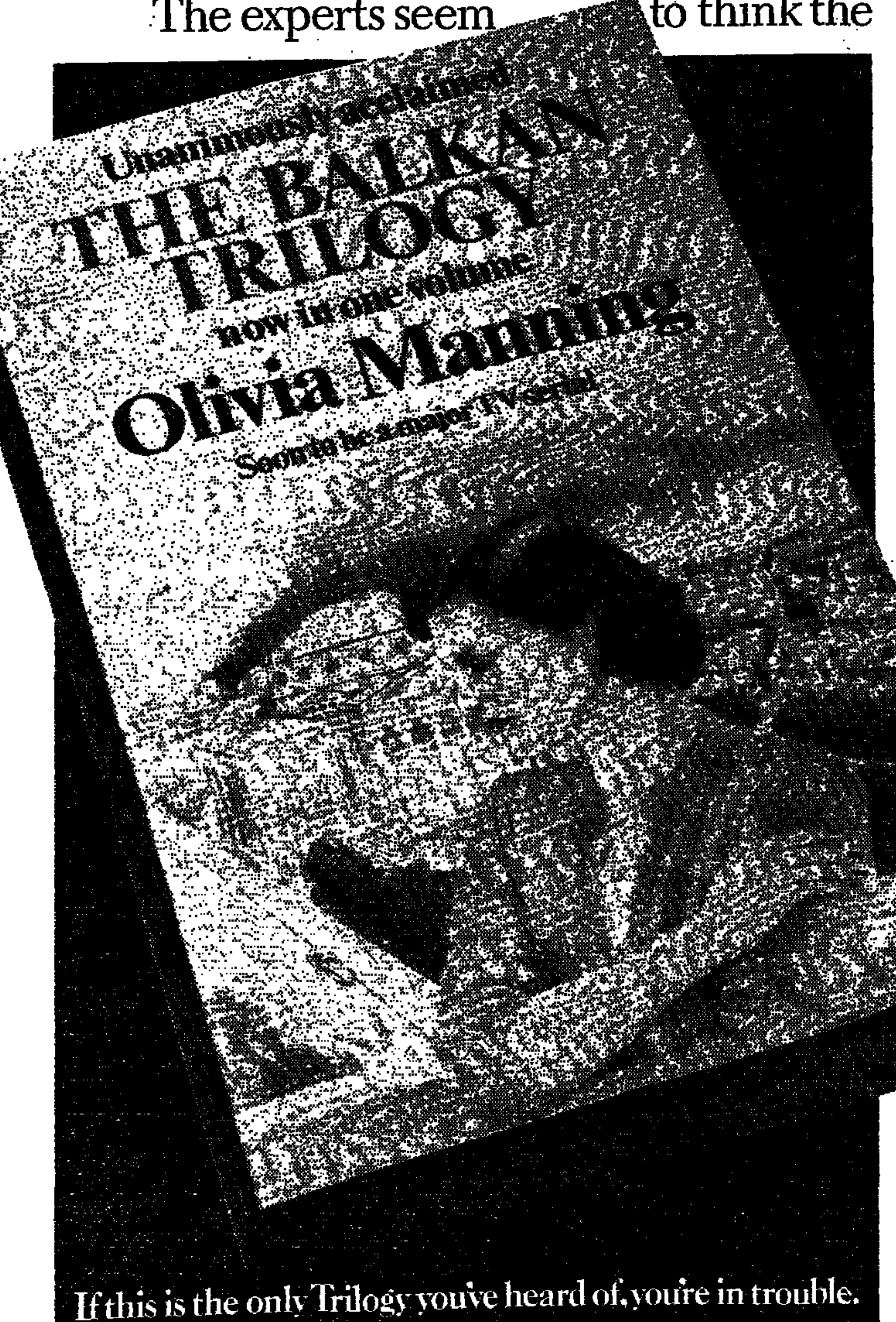
And if business isn't your whole life (heaven forbid it should be) you'll be delighted by The Economist's range and style.

Mr. Amdahl, for instance, shared his billing with Jean-Luc Godard, Alexander Fleming and the Theatre of Comedy.

The Economist comes out each Friday with a spanking new issue full of shining new thoughts.

Try it this week and for the next few weeks.

If it doesn't become a relished part of your weekly reading, frankly, we'd be surprised.



If this is the only Trilogy you've heard of, you're in trouble.

The Economist

Nicaragua moves tanks and artillery to border with Honduras

From Alan Tomlinson, Jalapa, Nicaragua

Relations between Nicaragua and Honduras are deteriorating rapidly and tensions along their 500-mile border are growing.

Nicaragua has followed up complaints of increasing Honduran involvement in attacks by US-backed counter-revolutionaries by moving its Russian-built T55 tanks to the frontier. At least seven are deployed in the mountains of Nueva Segovia province between Ocotal and Jalapa facing an area of Honduras where thousands of Contras are encamped.

The tanks are supported by 57mm artillery pieces and 120mm lorry-drawn mortars. A fresh battalion of regular soldiers and companies of reservists and militia have also been moved up.

Far from responding to Nicaragua's accusations in a conciliatory manner, the Honduran Government has chosen this moment to expel the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Javier Adiles Ibarra, from Tegucigalpa.

He is accused of turning the embassy into a centre for the dissemination of Marxist propaganda, acting undiplomatically by making public accusations against Honduran officials and of being too strident in his criticisms of the strong American military presence in Honduras.

Relations between the two countries have shown increasing strains since 3,000 US troops began to arrive last August for joint exercises with the Honduran Army. They deteriorated sharply with the recent mining of Nicaraguan ports by the contras (right-wing Nicaraguan rebels), air attacks on patrol boats in the Gulf of Fonseca which killed three sailors and the deaths of seven young soldiers and baby girl in the latest frontier clashes.

The Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto has warned of the risk of an international incident of serious proportions unless the Hondurans desist and begin to disarm the estimated 10,000 contras camped in their territory.



Refugee anger: Afghan refugees in Delhi yesterday marking the visit to India of Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, with the demands for Moscow to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Aquino version refuted again

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A Philippine security guard yesterday told an inquiry that, after hearing a shot, he saw two soldiers coming down the steps from an airliner, holding the body of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

The testimony of Mr Efrew Ranas before a five-man commission of inquiry into Aquino's death last August, differs greatly from the military version of the killing.

The military claim the Rolando Galman, an alleged communist agent and hired assassin, penetrated a cordon and killed Aquino with a single shot to the back of e head as he was being escorted across the tarmac to a waiting military van. Galman was then shot dead.

Aquino returned on August 21 after three years' self-exile in the United States. He was killed moments after his China Airlines plane landed at Manila airport.

Mr Ranas said he was 45ft from the aircraft's side boarding steps, down which, Aquino was brought, when he heard a shot.

"I tried to check where the shot came from. Then I saw three men coming down the stairway, the man in white (Aquino), then two men on both sides holding him. The head of the man in white was bent towards the ground. I ran away and as I ran I heard more shots."

How the good life causes cancer

From Baily Morris, Washington

Now that Lent is upon us, the United States Government has taken the unprecedented step of endorsing an anti-cancer diet designed to convince Americans to give up all year long what most of them regard as life's small pleasures.

Cigarettes, free-flowing wine, thick, juicy steaks, fish and chips and prolonged sunbathing are all on the forbidden list.

What the Government has endorsed, and will soon promote in a nearly $1m (almost £700,000) television advertising campaign this summer, is a new living and dietary regime, encouraging consumption of firm fruits and raw vegetables, great quantities of fibre in the form of bran or whole-grain foods, grilled fish and skinless poultry.

In announcing the new anti-cancer campaign, Mrs Margaret Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services, said the dietary, non-smoking regime could save 95,000 lives a year and reduce death from cancer by 25 per cent in the year 2000.

Unfortunately, according to a new government poll, 49 per cent of the US population is unaware of what to do to prevent cancer and another 46 per cent believes there is nothing that can be done.

Third poll in four years for Anguilla

The Valley, Anguilla (Reuter) – The tiny British Caribbean colony of Anguilla goes to the polls today for the third time in four years, two years ahead of schedule.

Mr Ronald Webster, the controversial Chief Minister who has dominated the politics of the island for two decades, told reporters that he was looking for a vote of confidence to complete his main projects – among them an airport and a deepwater harbour – before considering retirement.

Independence is not an issue at this election. Mr Webster says he does not expect the 7,000 Anguillans to consider independence for 30 to 40 years. Strengthening the shaky economy, dependent traditionally on tourism and fishing, is a higher priority.

Both he and the opposition leader, Mr Emile Gumbs, point to economic problems suffered by former British colonies, such as Grenada, Dominica and Antigua.

Mr Gumbs has criticized the Chief Minister's decision to call the election two years ahead of schedule as presenting an image of instability to the Caribbean and the world.

A low-lying coral island of 35 square miles at the northern tip of the Leeward archipelago, Anguilla would probably remain forgotten but for its lively politics.

It hit the world's headlines in 1967 after Mr Webster led a rebellion against the three-island federation of St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla for what Anguilla saw as excessive taxation. Britain landed a small force to restore direct rule and Anguilla became a self-governing colony in 1976.

Anguilla's secession from St Kitts-Nevis was formalized in 1980, and it is today one of six Caribbean islands which remain British colonies.

Although executive power is vested in the British Governor, the seven members of Anguilla's House of Assembly have effective control over the island's domestic affairs.

The island has no income tax and relies on Britain for about 10 per cent of its £3.3m annual budget. It also receives about £1.3m development aid a year.

Ian Smith faces storm over mass grave find

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

A storm appears about to break over Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, after his allegations that the Zimbabwe Government was stirring up past hatred in an attempt to divert attention from alleged army brutality in Matabeleland.

The Government, he said yesterday, was trying to hide what was happening in the troubled western province because innocent people, including women and children, were being starved.

Mr Smith's accusations were made to reporters here after reports in the local press of the discovery in east Zimbabwe of mass graves, apparently of nationalist guerrillas killed by the Rhodesian forces during the seven-year independence war.

A picture published on the front page of Harare's *Herald* newspaper, here on Tuesday showed a grave containing six skulls and bones. Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, was quoted as saying: "The brutalities and atrocities committed by the Smith regime are now being exposed."

Last night, however, a motion seeking to have Mr Smith's Republican Front Party condemned for "genocidal crimes" fizzled out in the Senate.

The tone of the debate was set by Senator John Shoniwa, who opposed the motion saying that wounds were not healed by scratching. "let us bury our dead," he added. "We have too many other problems."

Other Senators, black and white, described the motion as ill-timed and inflammatory and the proposer, Senator Eddie Moyo, agreed to its withdrawal.

Mr Smith told yesterday's press conference he had visited Matabeleland last week and said: "The stories one hears from people on the spot who I am convinced are sincere are absolutely horrific."

On February 3, the Government imposed a curfew over the southern half of the province, which has been the centre of two years' insurgent activity. Since then there have been persistent reports of army atrocities while the systematic cutting off of food supplies to the area has raised the spectre of mass starvation among the 420,000 people affected.

Mr Smith declined to state yesterday how many Ndebele civilians he thought had been killed or starved to death, saying figures were pure speculation.

Customs men call fuel strike

From Richard Bassett
Vienna

Italian customs officers at Thorl-Maglan, Austria's second most important frontier crossing point to Italy, yesterday called for a full-scale strike for next Thursday if the Italian Government continued to delay implementing their pay rise.

Working to rule for the second day running, regardless of their union's decision in Rome to call off the go-slow, the customs officers have already caused the build-up of a queue of 300 lorries on the Austrian side of the frontier.

In the event of the go-slow spreading to the Brenner Pass, the Austrian Government has announced that it will take immediate steps to avoid the chaos of last month, when more than 1,000 lorries were stranded in the Austrian Tirol. These would include the closure of the Austrian frontier with West Germany to lorries, and the arrangement of alternative parking areas around the Italian frontier.

● ROME: Italian customs officials have called off their work-to-rule here, in force since Tuesday, after meeting between their representatives and the Minister for the Civil Services, Signor Remo Gaspari (John Earle writes).

A statement issued by their union said the minister showed tham a Bill approved by the Cabinet, which met most of their claims for higher pay and an increase in their numbers. The minister was also reported to have assured them that the Government intended to apply soon EEC directives for the speedier handling of exit and entry procedures for long-distance lorry traffic.

Knife attack on top MP shocks Japan

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Japan was shocked yesterday when Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, a former Foreign Minister, was attacked and slightly injured.

The attacker's motives were unknown.

The incident took place in a Tokyo Hotel room, were Mr Miyazawa, a contender for the premiership had been invited by the assailant, named as Hirosato Higashiyama, who claimed to be the secretary of the chairman of a large Buddhist organization, the Rissho Kosei-Kai.

The assailant, aged 54, from Sapporo, smashed a glass ashtray over Mr Miyazawa, wounding him on the head, and then tried to slash his own wrists with a small fruit knife.

Mr Miyazawa, who also received minor injuries from the knife, and was taken to hospital.

His attacker, who apparently operates on the shadowy fringes of Japanese politics, was taken to a police hospital.

Although Mr Miyazawa's injuries were not serious, the incident focused attention on the shifting internal politics of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr Miyazawa, aged 64, is a senior member of the faction of former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and is counted among the "new leaders" who may challenge Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, for the top job in a party election scheduled for November.

Greece condemns US for stand on Cyprus but rules out war option

From Mario Modiano
Athens

President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, are bitterly disappointed by Washington's reluctance to wrest concessions from Turkey, which they see as the only way to solve the Cyprus problem.

In long discussions in Athens this week they began what they called a radical reappraisal of their course. They are aware that the present deadlock works against Greek interests since it tends to consolidate the status quo on the divided island.

"War is not one of our options," the Cypriot President's spokesman, Mr Andreas Christofidis, said. "This, however, does not deny Cyprus the right to beef up its defences which, in turn, would enhance our negotiating power."

The idea of dispatching a Greek Army division to Cyprus to match the 17,500-odd Turkish troops in the secessionist north has often been aired in recent months.

Mr Papandreou himself implied this was an option in a recent speech in which he gave warning that if Turkey engaged in military action in Cyprus "this time we shall not just lodge an appeal to the United Nations".

During President Kyprianou's earlier visit to Athens, the Defence Ministers of Greece and Cyprus joined in the talks for the first time. The Cypriot Defence Minister, Mr Christodoulos Veniamin, is a frequent if unpublicized visitor to the Athens "pentagon" which houses the general staff headquarters.

It was significant and unusual that President Kyprianou yesterday had a separate meeting here with the Greek Minister of



President Kyprianou: Waiting for Turkey's response

State for Defence, Mr Antonis Drosoyannis.

But the Cypriot spokesman denied on Wednesday that any decision had been taken to send Greek troops to Cyprus. Turkey has already given warning that it would not tolerate having the present balance of forces on the island upset.

Opinions on the effect of such a move are divided. Those who remember the humiliating terms of the 1968 withdrawl of Greek troops, who had been sent to Cyprus clandestinely by Mr Papandreou's father in the early 1960s, fear it might trigger a major crisis if not war.

Akel, the Greek Cypriot Communist Party, voiced its firm opposition to the plan in a resolution last month which said that a Greek military presence in Cyprus would adulterate the nature of the struggle and turn Cyprus into another Lebanon.

Akel's reaction reflected Moscow's standing concern that such a development would move Cyprus closer to "double enosis", which would eventually turn the island into a Nato province divided between Greece and Turkey.

The Communists claimed that suporters of the plan argued that it was the only way to precipitate conditions in which Nato and the Americans would feel compelled to act decisively, to avert the eruption of another manmade volcano in a highly inflammable region.

Mr Papandreou has taken the Americans to task, saying that they have been bowing to their own strategic interests in lavishing economic and military aid on Turkey, "almost as a reward" for Turkey's intransigence on Cyprus".

"Pressures are being exerted not on Turkey but on Nicosia," he said. It was because of this American attitude that the Cyprus issue now entered a new phase, one of reappraisal.

The paradox was that the pressure on the Greek Cypriots came less from the Americans than from Akel (President Kyporianou's closest political ally) which was pressing for greater concessions from the Greek side to reactivate the intercommunal dialogue.

President Kyporianou, who is still awaiting Turkey's response to his own proposals for a Cyprus solution, refuses to sit at the negotiating table until the Turkish Cypriots revoke last November's unilateral declaration of independence. Akel argues that the resumption of the talks does not imply recognition of the secessionist state.

● GENEVA: Of the 20,000 Greek Cypriots who were living in the Turkish section of the island only 868 now remained, the Greek-Cypriot delegate, Mr Andreas Mavrommatis, told the 43-nation Human Rights Commission yesterday (Alan McGregor writes).

Left takes a beating at Athens bar

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

New evidence that the popularity of the ruling Socialists has been seriously eroded after almost two and a half years in power, has emerged with the election by the Athens Bar Association – traditionally a left-wing stronghold – a conservative president for the first time in three decades.

Of some 20,000 lawyers in Greece who elect presidents in 56 bar associations every three years, more than one half are in Athens where the conservative candidate, Mr Epameinondas Zafeiropoulos, won an absolute majority in the run-off election on Tuesday.

Even more significant was the fact that his rival, the outgoing president, Mr Evangelos Mahairas, a Communist Party candidate, won barely one-third of the votes in the first round, although he had Socialist support. Socialist and Communist candidates in 1981 had polled together two-thirds of the vote.

In the Salonika Bar Association, the president, an independent, won a fourth term with conservative backing, against his challenger who had full left-wing support.

Comparable results came from 22 cities where the conservative candidates won, against in which the Socialists prevailed and eight others where they won jointly with the Communists. The rest went to independents and the smaller parties.



House of hope: West Germany's imposing embassy in Prague

Bonn silent on immigrants

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The Bonn Government is maintaining a strict silence on the talks going on with East Berlin over the demand by about 20 East Germans still in the West German Embassy in Prague to be allowed to emigrate to West Germany.

Insisting that any publicity would only make a solution more complicated, government spokesman have refused even to confirm officially the presence of the applicants in the building or to elaborate on a recent statement by Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inner-German Relations, that contacts between Bonn and East Berlin on settling the problem had taken place this week "at the highest level".

The matter became a question of the utmost political importance and delicacy for both sides after Frau Ingrid Berg, the niece of Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, sought asylum in the embassy together with her husband, two small children and mother-in-law.

After six days of talks through the intermediary of Herr Wolfgang Vogel, the East German lawyer entrusted with solving such humanitarian questions, the family was given a promise it would be allowed to go to West Germany sometime in the future provided its members first returned to East Germany and made proper applications.

The embassy in Prague is part of a restored baroque palace near the city centry, and has been leased by the West Germans from the Czech Government to serve as Bonn's embassy since 1975. The Federal Republic has had full diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia only since 1973.

The Embassy has a private garden at the back, where last week West German television showed a group it presumed were East German asylum applicants going for a walk.

The Embassy itself, comprising about 1,000 square yards of office space, has refused to say where the East Germans have been accommodated, how they entered the building or what security arrangements exist inside the building. A spokesman recently insisted, however, that work inside the mission was going on "completely as normal".

Last weekend *Bild* newspaper, which was quick to reveal the presence of East Germans in the Embassy, said some 3,000 had sought asylum there since the beginning of the year and had been allowed to go directly from Prague to West Germany. However, a Bonn Government spokesman was quick to deny this, saying the figure had been "plucked out of thin air", and was a "nonsensical exaggeration".

Czechoslovakia is the only country in Eastern Europe – or anywhere – which East Germans can visit without prior permission and where they can cross the frontier using only their identity cards.

It has been suggested here that the wave of asylum applicants may have been connived at by the East German authorities themselves to serve as a pretext for introducing travel restrictions.

The Present wave of asylum applicants started in January when six people sought refuge in the American embassy in East Berlin. Another 12 went to the West German mission there. They were all subsequently allowed to leave.

Trevor Fishlock in Canada

Mosaic with a rich Eastern touch

Vancouver was a gold-rush staging post, a lumber camp and a few rowdy saloons when the first Chinese arrived here.

They helped to build the Canadian Pacific railroad, which opened up western Canada. They endured the racist brutality of white frontiersmen, and settled to create the second largest Chinatown in North America, after San Francisco's.

Amost a century later a new and significant group of Chinese are arriving. They are wealthy and shrewd. They are concerned about the future of Hongkong, their base, and are looking for somewhere to put their money. Unitl recently most of them knew little of Canada, but its stability, investment opportunities, and a Government which encourages entrepreneurs, makes it increasingly attractive.

Vancouver's business community, which has plenty of high-rolling adventurers, is becoming excited about the prospect of greater flow of money from Hongkong. The recession bit hare here, unemployment is high, around 12 per cent, and many of the high-rollers are looking pale.

Chinese from Hongkong are buying shops and apartment blocks. In one district of the city they have bought half the flats and recently purchased a £1.8m sports centre. In 1983, a third of the 300 business deals put up to the British Columbia Government were made by Chinese.

Hongkong money is going to other parts of Canada, too. In three years businessmen from the colony have spent £500m on property in Toronto, Canada's business centre. Under newly relaxed immigration rules Chinese entrepreneurs get two-year permits to travel and assess opportunities here.

The growing interest being shown in Canada by Chinese – the British lease on Hongkong expires in 13 years – is making eastern Canadians more aware of their own place on the Pacific. The talk, increasingly is of the trading opportunities in the Pacific rim the huge markets of Asia, and the competition of Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

In this respect, Vancouver, the largest North American Pacific coast port, is changing its view of itself. It always seemed to be at the end of the road, 2,700 miles from Ottawa,



beyond the prairies, beyond the Rocky Mountains. Today, its 1.3 million people are looking outwards much more than they used to.

Japan, one of Canada's leading trading partners, is closer to Vancouver than [illegible] Halifax on the Atlantic coast, and more western Canadians are holidaying in Japan and looking for business there.

Quite apart from the Hongkong entrepreneurs with 1997 on their minds, there is a growing Asian element in Vancouver. Chinese and Japanese communities go back two or three generations and there are also relative newcomers like the Vietnamese, Cambodians, Sikhs and Indians who fled Amin's Uganda. These live alongside other immigrants like Italians, Greeks and Hispanic people. Half the children in Vancouver primary schools have a mother tongue other than Englisa.

Vancouver thus reflects the ethnic mosaic that has assembled in all of Canada's big cities, including Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg. Toronto has more Italians than many Italian cities have, and rates bills go out in several languages.

Canada had 12 million people at the end of the Second World War, half of them of British origin. Now the population has doubled and the Anglo-Saxon and French element is peppered and [illegible]orated by other groups that have been arriving at the rate of about 100,000 a year since Canada's immigration rules were loosened 15 years ago.

Canada has sought a mosaic rather than the American melting-pot, and believes it has learnt from observations of racial and cultural friction in Britain and in the United States.

Certainly there are quarrels, but there is also a high level of tolerance and a low crime rate. Canadians have a tradition of working out compromises.

SPECTRUM

THE TIMES GUIDE TO LEBANON

American troops have left Lebanon. The country's differences remain. Faction leaders meet in Lausanne for talks next week. Some reasons for the conflict were there from the nation's beginning; others are caused by outside forces. **Robert Fisk** and **Edward Mortimer** explain.

The lost pearl of the Orient

In 1892, when European tourists first began to travel the Middle East in any numbers, John Murray's *Guide to Syria and Palestine* made a few brief introductory references to Lebanon. "The Lebanon district," travellers were told, "is ruled by a Christian governor, appointed by the Porte and his authority is guaranteed by the Christian powers of Europe." In the "Lebanon district" – for Lebanon would not be a separate state for another half century – the writer identified the various religious communities which inhabited the land: Sunni and Shia Muslims, the Druze, the Maronite Christians, the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox Christians.

In those days, Lebanon was part of Syria and, together with Palestine and much of the Arab world, was ruled by the effete, increasingly corrupt but still strong Ottoman Empire. The governor was appointed by the Sublime Porte. But in many ways, the Lebanon of 1892 is still identifiable to us, for its geographic heartland in the mountains above Beirut, its Christian leadership and diverse religious communities are still there, in many cases in the very same villages where they existed more than 90 years ago. And until last month, the presence of a European-American multinational army in Beirut reminded the world that Lebanon was still guaranteed by the Christian powers.

The withdrawal of that army, and the legacy its departure has left behind, is an important historical event, for Lebanon has come to be regarded over the past century as a kind of Christian refuge in the Middle East, an oasis of Euro-Christianity within a desert of Islam as some orientalists would cruelly have us believe. Because the Christians had sought sanctuary from persecution around Mount Lebanon, their minority status in the region became something akin to sacred in the eyes of the European powers. When the Druze massacred Christians in the Chouf Mountains a century ago, the French army landed in Lebanon. The country was seen by France, and by the rest of Europe, as morally and historically important.

Thus, after the Second World War, when Lebanon had secured its independence from French mandate, the nation was ruled by Christians still. They did so courtesy of a carefully constructed system of power-sharing that showed much French influence, a framework that gave the Maronites the presidency, the Sunni Muslims the prime ministership with an army chief of staff who was always a Druze and an Assembly speaker who had to be a Shia Muslim.

The old monochrome newsreel films of the 1950s and 60s, suggest that things were not as halcyon as the travel brochures suggested. While the cameramen for Pathe News could not resist the surfers of the St George Hotel, much of their material, scratched and faded though it is in the archives, has a disturbing familiarity for us today. The films show street battles in Beirut and Tripoli, and Hawker Hunter jets strafing "rebels" in the Muslim slums. Newsreels more than 20 years old depict American marines landing on the beaches south of Beirut. Democracy did not seem to be working.

To many Muslims in Lebanon, democracy did not even exist. There were two reasons why they thought this. There had been no population census since 1932 and although Muslims now formed a majority of the population – and Shia Muslims were now the largest community – there was no way of proving this. The Sunnis, the more well-to-do of Lebanon's Muslims, fearful that a change in the system might discriminate against them, were happy to accept the status quo.

Furthermore, the social consensus that the Lebanese regarded as the bedrock of their national life was equally non-existent. The state was founded upon family consensus, upon the rule of quasi-feudal families like the Franjiehs, the Jumblatts and the Gemayels. Those who were not represented by this aristocracy of power – and the Shia, poor and impoverished in the south of Lebanon, were the principal victims of the system – simply lacked any real stake in the country to which they were supposed to be loyal.

The divisions that were to characterize the nearly nine years of horror and bloodshed that have not yet ended in Lebanon were thus clearly defined long before the nation broke apart in civil war in 1975. It is a truism of the Lebanese that their suffering has been brought about by outside powers. Only insofar as the Middle East conflict affects its nearest neighbours is this true. Lebanon already had a sizable population of Palestinian refugees who had fled their homes when the Israeli state was set up in 1948. In 1970, the Palestinian forces driven out of Jordan by King Hussein's army also fled to Lebanon and a state within a state was born.

The Palestinians did not start the civil war although their presence stoked the distrust and suspicion that already existed between the rival communities. A fishermen's strike in Sidon was unwisely quelled by a government army bombardment ordered by a Christian officer. Lebanon disintegrated, aided by the PLO whose disinterest in the country's fate and whose savage participation in its collapse was in sharp contrast to the sanctity with which it regarded its own search for a Palestinian state.

The civil conflict that followed was characterized by two recurring phenomena: the intervention or invasion of Lebanon by foreign powers, and their support, at moments of crisis, for the Christian Maronites. It was a Maronite president, Suleiman Franjieh, who invited the Syrians to enter the country in 1976 and for almost six months Syrian troops fought the Palestinians in an effort to restore order in Lebanon and prevent the chaos there moving across the border into Syria. The Israelis, after an unsuccessful invasion in 1978, put 40,000 men into Lebanon in 1982 to fight the PLO and allied themselves with the Christian Phalange Militia.

After Israel's Phalangist allies had murdered hundreds of helpless Palestinian civilians in September 1982, American marines – with troops from France and Italy and later Britain – arrived to protect the Muslims of Beirut. But President Reagan decided they had come to support the government of President Amin Gemayel whose brother Bashir had been murdered after obtaining the presidency with Israel's assistance three weeks earlier and, inevitably, the Sixth Fleet ended up by defending Gemayel's government. Since Gemayel had been a Phalangist, since his security apparatus was principally run by Phalangists and since his government came to be opposed by a majority of Muslims, the American naval bombardments that began last year were directed against the Druze and Shia Muslim militias, the enemies of the Phalange. The Christians of Lebanon were still being supported by the Christian powers of Europe and America.

Now with the Christian powers all but gone, the triumphant Syrians are set upon an "Arab" Lebanon that shows its Muslim majority in terms of political power and which, no doubt, will be expected to show gratitude towards Syria for its national salvation. The Gemayel government has fallen apart and the Israelis now have nothing left to show for their 1982 invasion. The Americans have abandoned the pearl of the Orient. The Christian Maronites themselves now feel abandoned. There are those who believe that the Christians may simply leave for the European states that have supported them in vain for the past 100 years. In which case, the Lebanon the world believed in is no more.

John Grimwade

RELIGIOUS AREAS

CHRISTIANS: Maronites: 900,000; Greek Orthodox: 250,000; Armenians: 175,000; Greek Catholics: 150,000; Other Christians: 50,000

SHIITES 1,100,000 · SUNNIS 750,000 · DRUZE 200,000

Estimated figures: Minority Rights Group

1943 Lebanon declares independence. Unwritten National Pact.
1948 Israel created. Palestinian refugees arrive in Lebanon.
1958 First civil war. US marines sent to support President Chamoun.
1968 Israel begins retaliatory raids against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.
1969 Lebanese Army, backed by Phalangists, fights PLO; then signs Cairo Agreement regulating guerrilla activities.
1970 Franjieh becomes President. PLO transfers its headquarters from Jordan.
1975 Civil war breaks out: PLO and pro-Arab Lebanese left versus Christian Lebanese nationalists.
1976 Syria intervenes to save Franjieh and Christians from left-wing victory. Elias Sarkis elected president with Syrian support.
1978 Israel invades south Lebanon, then withdraws, handing over part to UNIFIL and part to Haddad militia.
1981 July: Israel bombs Beirut, PLO shells Galilee. Philip Habib arranges ceasefire.
1982 June: Israel invades Lebanon. Siege of Beirut. **August:** PLO leaves Beirut, Bashir Gemayel elected President. **September:** Bashir Gemayel assassinated, Sabra-Shatila massacre, Amin Gemayel becomes President, US marines return to Beirut as part of multi-national force.
1983 May: Israeli-Lebanese agreement signed. **September:** Israel withdraws to Awali line. Civil war in Chouf mountains. **October:** Bomb attacks in Beirut kill nearly 300 US and French troops.
1984 February: British, Italian and US troops pull out. Shia militia conquers West Beirut. Muslim army units defect to opposition.
1984 March: Lebanon cancels agreement with Israel.

WHO'S WHO IN THE COMPETING FORCES

PRO-GOVERNMENT

Lebanese Forces (2000 regulars, 10,000 reservists): The Christian militia built up by the late Bashir Gemayel between 1976 and his death on September 14 1982 – a week before he was due to take office as President. The main component is the **Phalange Party** founded (in 1936) and still led by his father **Pierre Gemayel**, now aged 78.

Camille Chamoun · Pierre Gemayel

The political wing is the **Lebanese Front**, chaired by ex-President **Camille Chamoun**, who will be 84 next month, and whose son Dany is the hard-line candidate for President if Amin Gemayel falls. The Chamouns' separate militia was suppressed by Bashir Gemayel in 1980. They may now emerge as leaders of opposition to Amin Gemayel's new rapprochement with Syria.

Amin Gemayel

The rump of the Lebanese Army and state machinery, mainly Christian, is loyal to President **Amin Gemayel**, who was elected after his brother's death. Regarded as the moderate member of the family and initially backed by Lebanese of all communities, Amin steadily lost support among Muslims as his regime took on a Phalangist partisan flavour.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT

Ex-President **Suleiman Franjieh**, who will be 74 in June, still rules his northern fief of Zghorta under the protection of the Syrian army. It was Franjieh who called in the Syrians to save Christian Lebanon in 1976, and he continued backing them when other Maronite leaders swung against them the following year. Has never forgiven the Gemayels for the killing of his son, daughter-in-law and three-year-old granddaughter in 1978.

Suleiman Franjieh · Walid Jumblatt · Nabih Berri · Saeb Salem

Druze: mountain militia of up to 7,000 men under leadership of **Walid Jumblatt**'s Progressive Socialist Party. Jumblatt became leader in 1977 after his father's assassination – almost certainly by the Syrians whose 1976 intervention he had opposed. Having learnt the lesson, Walid relied on Syrian support and weapons in his struggle against the Gemayel government.

Amal: Shia Muslim militia led by **Nabih Berri**, probably capable of fielding up to 10,000 armed men in both Beirut and southern Lebanon. Now joined by defecting units of the army (11,000men). (Dissident, more extreme group "Islamic Amal", led by Husain Musawi, has been blamed for suicide attacks on American, French and Israeli forces.)

Sunni Muslims: the old Ottoman ruling class (see below), lack any sizable military force but under the "National Pact" have always provided the prime minister. Their elder statesman, **Saeb Salem**, born in 1905, initially supported the Gemayel regime but later washed his hands of it.

FOREIGN



Yassir Arafat · Hafiz al-Assad

Yassir Arafat's PLO is a spent force in Lebanon since its departure from Beirut under Israeli pressure in 1982, followed by Arafat's expulsion from Tripoli under Syrian pressure in December, 1983. Perhaps up to 5,000 guerrillas remain in Lebanon, mainly under command of the Palestinian rebel leader **Abu Saleh** and could be reactivated by Syria as a new guerrilla force in the Bekaa Valley.

Hafiz al-Assad, President of Syria, is more than ever the dominant power in Lebanon since the departure of the US Marines. Syria accepted Lebanon's independence in 1945, but has never regarded it as a foreign country. Assad first intervened militarily in 1976 to save the Christians from the left and the PLO, but keeps up to 50,000 men there mainly to prevent any links between Lebanon and Israel. Says he will withdraw them if Israeli troops first withdraw unconditionally.


Yitzhak Shamir

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978 and again in 1982 to try to stop its territory being used as a base by PLO guerrillas. Still has up to 25,000 men in south and centre, but prime minister **Yitzhak Shamir** says they will withdraw as soon as Israel's northern border can be otherwise secured. But this week's cancellation of Lebanese-Israeli agreement may mean Israel is in for a long stay in the south.

OTHER FORCES

Iranians – up to 1,000 based at Baalbek.
French – all that is left of Multinational Force in Beirut, likely to leave soon.
American ships offshore with c1800 US Marines on board.
Unifil – c5,250 UN troops, sent to south in 1978 and still there although overrun by Israel
Tawheed Islamia up to 1,000 Sunni nationalists in Tripoli.
Haddad militia in south – c1,500 Christians and Shia, formed by the late **Major Saad Haddad**, pro-Israeli.
SSNP (Syrian Social Nationalist Party), mainly Greek Orthodox, anti-government – c600 full-time militia, controls small area in mountains above Beirut.
Libyans – c600 in Bekaa Valley.

THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

CHRISTIANS

The Greek (or Arab) Orthodox – estimated numbers 250,000. Traditionally supports Arab or Syrian rather than purely Lebanese nationalism.

The Greek Catholic Church – estimated 150,000 – is a splinter from the above. Retains oriental rites and customs but recognizes Papal supremacy.

The Maronite Church – 900,000 – related with Rome since 1216 and in formal union with the Holy See since 1736. Refugees in Mount Lebanon since at least the seventh century AD, the Maronites see themselves as the most authentic Lebanese and have generally rejected Arab nationalism. The 1943 National Pact gave them the presidency of the Republic, and so a dominant position in the state.

SUNNIS

These form the "Muslim establishment" in as much as Sunni Islam was the official confession of the Ottoman empire. Sunnis live mainly in the parts of Syria added to historic Mount Lebanon by France to form the "Etat du Grand Liban" in 1920. Traditionally therefore they were Arab nationalists and hostile to the specifically Lebanese nationalism associated with the Maronites. In the National Pact of 1943 they accepted Maronite dominance within Lebanon – in return for recognition of Lebanon's Arab identity and acceptance that the prime minister should always be a Sunni. Overtaken demographically by the despised Shia Muslims, the Sunnis are perhaps the main losers of the civil war, having failed to organize an effective military force of their own.

SHIA MUSLIMS

They belong to the minority branch of Islam which holds that Ali, the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law, was his rightful successor. In Lebanon they lived mainly south of Sidon and in the Bekaa until, as the poorest and most populous community attracted by urbanization, and as the main victim of Israeli air-raids and incursions in the south, many of them moved to Beirut where they are now the largest community, living especially in the southern suburbs and shantytowns. Initially attracted by communism, from the early 1970s they found a communal and spiritual leader of their own: the Imam Musa Sadr, who had close ties with the clergy in Iran; including Khomeini, He disappeared in Libya in 1978.

DRUZE

They are a splinter from a splinter of Shiism, theologicaly on the borderline of Islam. They started as followers of an eleventh century Caliph of Egypt. After his disappearance its adherents fled to the southern part of Mount Lebanon where they became the neighbours of the Maronites. The Druze have maintained a degree of social solidarity few other confessions can match and a reputation as extremely formidable adversaries. They established their independence from outsiders and a system of social bonds not unlike that of European feudalism, from the sixteenth century onwards, with peasantry serving landed families who themselves formed a hierarchy of nobility recognizing the parmountcy of one family.

(Source: *Lebanon: A conflict of minorities* – Minority Rights Group report No.61.)

moreover . . . **Miles Kington**

Providing instant families to the manor born

Should National Trust properties have families living in them? Roger Scruton thinks the answer is definitely yes, and is horrified by stately homes which contain only furniture and the ghosts of families past. He might be amazed to learn that he has an ally within the NT itself, in the shape of their family planning officer, Martin Sibling.

"I'm not your actual run-of-the-mill family planning person", says Martin, whose previous job was as a celebrity consultant with Madame Tussaud's. "Most family planning people are trying to prevent families – my aim is to encourage them. In fact, I won't be happy until each and every National Trust property has the requisite set of residents installed."

The first experiment took place a year ago at March Madness, a country house near Gloucester which was given to the NT in 1978 and has lain empty ever since, except for visitors. Martin decided that it needed something melodramatic to bring it back to life, so he assembled a family consisting of one drunken admiral, one long-suffering wife, one secret lover and two children, one of whom wants to run away with the gypsies. He says that their success was immediate.

"When visitors were going round the house, they would be electrified by the sound of the admiral bursting through the front door and shouting: 'I'm home from Madagascar, dear – where are you?' The lover would then rush down the staircase and escape, not fully clothed, while the children would throw themselves at father and beg him not to hurt the mother, after which he would pursue her from room to room without ever catching her."

"Well, of course, the public loved this – it somehow seemed to bring a breath of Georgian life back to the old place. It wasn't a real family of course, just actors hired for the season, but then I often think that real families can be very disappointing, don't you? Anyway, we're spreading the idea fast. We now have put a very exciting family in a castle in Somerset, including a mad grandmother and a father who insults visitors, as well as a family in a manor house in Hampshire who haven't been speaking to each other for generations and ask the visitors to take notes to the other members of the family. This way, the visitors really feel involved."

Each family has six weeks basic training, in motivation and in table manners, and then they move in. Most of them are unemployed actors who are prepared to work for little more than board and lodging, and although they have never met each other before, they form a family unit very quickly.

"Too quickly, sometimes," says Martin. "One of the daughters living at a National Trust property in Kent has become pregnant and we're not sure who by. It might even be by one of the visitors. But that's English country family life for you."

I was privileged yesterday to join a party of visitors going round Easter Rabbits, a lovely manor house in East Anglia, where every day the eldest son has a terrific argument with father, after which he strides from the house, shouting: "I am going to London – you will never see me again!" and leaps into a waiting hired car. I could tell that most of the visitors, cowering in the front hall as this took place, believed they were watching a genuine event. One lady I talked to thought it was better than television.

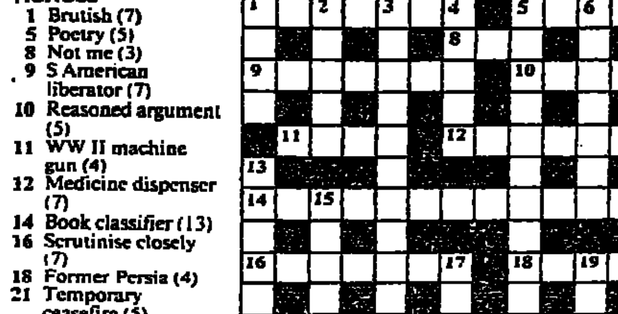
"I've been to the house five times now," she told me, "and each time I've been lucky enough to catch this scene. It's wonderful. I think the National Trust is better than the Thorn Birds."

Martin Sibling confirms that takings have shot up at houses which now have families installed and sees it as the trend of the future.

"Tell your friend Scruton to come and have a look," he says. "I think he'd love what we're doing. Perhaps he would like to join a family for a season. We always need opinionated young men – they get people's backs up so wonderfully. Just tell him to get in touch with me."

I promised and left, just as an eighteenth-century plate whizzed past my head and a voice cried: "Never darken this threshold again, you black-hearted young puppy!"

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 287)



ACROSS
1 Brutish (7)
5 Poetry (5)
8 Not me (3)
9 S American liberator (7)
10 Reasoned argument (5)
11 WW II machine gun (4)
12 Medicine dispenser (7)
14 Book classifier (13)
16 Scrutinise closely (7)
18 Former Persia (4)
21 Temporary ceasefire (5)
22 Rustproof metal (7)
23 Mollifier (3)
24 Writing tables (5)
25 Play jokes (7)

DOWN
1 Infant (4)
2 Of sun (5)
3 Resourcefulness (13)
4 Song words (5)
5 Openness to hurt (13)
6 Mischievous (7)
7 And the rest (8)
13 Done away with (8)
15 W Pyrenees people (7)
17 Short journeys (5)
19 Inner personality (5)
20 Murderous frenzy (4)

SOLUTION TO No 286
ACROSS: 1 Thrash 5 Strife 8 UHT 9 Slalom 10 Ornery 11 Root 12 Rheostat 14 Incommunicado 17 Trespass 19 Aver 21 Geisha 23 Rueful 24 Cru 25 Myrtle 26 Mitten
DOWN: 2 Hallo 3 Ablutions 4 Humdrum 5 Stove 6 Run 7 Forward 13 Sacrament 15 Nursery 16 Nostrum 18 Apace 20 Etude 22 Set

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

FRIDAY PAGE

Diana Geddes meets an Iranian business man whose family experienced the terror of Khomeini's rule

Life in the graveyard

His old peasant face was gentle and strangely unmarked by the physical and psychological ordeals he had undergone since the Ayatollah Khomeini's guards had burst into his house nearly three years ago. He had seen his wife and five children, the youngest only seven, beaten until blood streamed from their bodies. He had seen his oldest son tortured beyond recognition before being executed. His daughter had been sentenced to life imprisonment. He himself had been imprisoned and tortured, but had escaped after two and a half years, and now had come to Paris via Pakistan "to tell the world the truth about Khomeini".

Hassan Jabbar-Zaré was born of poor parents in Esfahan 58 years ago. He left school after completing his primary education, and gradually built up a highly successful business in the city's bazaar, at first selling sweets and heating oil, then buying a petrol station, and later acquiring a farm outside Esfahan.

"I hated the Shah and his dictatorial regime", he said, speaking through an interpreter." When the revolution came five years ago, I and my sons immediately responded, organizing rallies, selling newspapers, and writing anti-Shah slogans on walls. Everyone looked to Khomeini for salvation. But they soon discovered that he was a wolf hiding behind a sheep's mask.

"Khomeini is a swine, he has changed Iran into a place of sorrow and grief. He has done nothing positive for the people. He is only concerned with his own power and status, and will do anything to keep that. He is the biggest tyrant Iran has ever seen. Going from the Shah to Khomeini was like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. The Shah executed political opponents, but Khomeini executes children for possessing the "wrong" kind of newpaper. His regime is far more brutal than the of the Shah. He has turned Iran into a graveyard."

His son, Ali, aged 17 and still at school, was the first to sense the disillusionment and join the Mujaheddin opposition against Khomeini. Amir, Ali's 15-year-old brother, followed suit, and the two soon persuaded their father to help the cause. He sold his house and garage and gave the proceeeds amounting to about £150,000 to the Majaheddin. The two boys distributed Mujaheddin newpapers after school.

On June 20, 1981, the repressio against the Mujaheddin movement began. Less than a fortnight later, Khomeini's guards charged into the Jabbar-Zaré house, dragging the sleeping family from their beds, hitting them in the stomach and over the head with their rifle butts and locking the father and the two eldest boys into the excruciatingly painful, so-called "balancing" handcuffs, breaking some of the father's bones as they wrenched one arm over his shoulder, forcing it down to meet the other arm twisted behind his back.

"We were taken blindfolded in trucks to the guards' headquarters and thrown into a courtyard where we lay bleeding and still handcuffed.



Fear on the faces of escaped Iranian prisoners, Hassan Jabar-Zaré and a friend

We could hear the screams of women being tortured in cells near by. We were to wait ten days until our interrogation and torture began. They beat us spread-eagled on the floor with inch-thick electric cables. They tied us to chairs, and beat the soles of our feet until the rope ate into the flesh. More than two years later, I still have trouble walking. My son Ali used to say: 'My father is too old. Hit me instead of him!'

"They wanted information about the Mujaheddin – names and addresses. They didn't believe that I knew nothing. I was finally taken back to the cells, but after a few days I was brought out again, this time for psychological torture. I was tied blindfolded to a tree and told I was to be executed, but when they opened fire, the bullets hit the tree around me. Three times that happened. They told me that Ali had denounced the Mujaheddin and had joined Khomeini, and that it was he who was firing at me. I later learned that they told him the same about me when he was undergoing mock executions."

"When they realized I couldn't, or wouldn't, say anything, they threw me down on the ground, beat me again and then trampled over my body. When I asked why they were doing such things, they hit me in the face, knocking out my teeth, and then jabbed a metal hook into my neck and dragged me along the ground until I lost consciousness. I came to a day, later in a pool of blood."

One day he was taken into the courtyard again and left alone, blindfolded as usual. "I heard a faint whimper and went towards the noise. Squinting under the blindfold, I could see a figure hanging by his hands from a tree. It was my son but I hardly recognized him, so horribly had he been tortured." Hassan's voice broke and tears welled up in his eyes as his face crumpled in pain.

It was the last time Hassan saw his son. His execution, along with 54 others in the same prison, including a 12-year-old boy, was announced on September 17, 1981. The official death toll by execution under Khomeini's regime is 8,000, but the Mudjahedin leaders in Paris estimate the real figure is nearer 40,000.

Soon after his son's death, Hassan was moved to another prison, given a summary trial and sentenced to life imprisonment, later reduced to 10 years. But his health had deteriorated so badly that he was eventually allowed to go to a hospital for treatment. It was from there that the Mujaheddin arranged for his escape last November.

He said he had been struck on leaving prison by the tremendous growth in opposition to the Khomeini regime and the increasing willingness for people to bring that opposition out into the open.

"People are nearing boiling point. Everywhere they are turning against Khomeini. Before he died, my son Ali said that I should try to escape and explain to the world that innocent people were being killed by Khomeini, but that his regime would not last because our people would win."

Hassan himself did not sound altogether convinced. "My daughter is still in prison," he added suddenly. "Her sentence has been reduced to five years, but I am worried. She has goitre and kidney trouble. Please explain in your article that she is innocent, that she was never involved with the Mujaheddin."

TALKBACK

It's tough in town

From Yvonne Steadnasr, 72 Poplar Way, Midhurst, West Sussex.

I find it difficult to reconcile the actuality of living in cities with the exciting, pulsing life that Penny Perrick would have us believe. So life is tough in converted homes in South Ken? Ask the mums in a tower block in Southwark what they feel about scampering up and down the stairs, when the lifts have been vandalized (again). No need for surburban car pools and round-the-clock chauffeurs? Doesn't parenthood involve a commitment to the children for those few short years before they leave home, be it in the city, downtown Kingston or even Midhurst? Country kids watch too much television? No, townies transplanted from their concrete fields for the odd weekend do.

If Ms Perrick really wants to stem the flow of families to the country and the merging of inner city primary schools (isn't that caused by falling birth rates nationwide?) shouldn't she campaign to close down the poverty stricken city boroughs, and allow everyone to live in the congenial surroundings of South Kensington, or better still Chelsea? At least the children would be able to "loiter" safely there without fear of mugging, in between nipping round to "the bright lights". Or better still, let her write intelligent articles on the mess that local government officials are making of life in the inner city boroughs.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The curses of a restrained age

Peggy Ashcroft's portrayal of Barbie in *The Jewel in the Crown* (right) was given authentic medical detail when the hitherto devout and refined missionary, recovering from pneumonia and a head injury, addressed her attendant nun in the language of a Catterick drill sergeant. Uncharacteristic swearing is a comparatively common but tragic symptom of the loss of inhibitions which sometimes accompanies senile dementia; often it strikes the most unlikely patient, so that, before suitable tranquillizers were available, most psychogeriatric wards seemed to house a parson's wife who, freed of a lifetime of restraint, talked the salty language of the docks in the accents of the vicarage tea party.

Unexpected swearing is not always a symptom of dementia, it also occurs in some schizophrenic patients and in a rare psychiatric condition, the Gilles de le Tourette's syndrome; this usually starts in childhood or early adolescence. The syndrome has three groups of symptoms: the patient, often otherwise intelligent, suffers from periodic involuntary limb and facial movements, tics; he shouts obscenities and swears compulsively, coprolalia; and copies crudely the gestures of people near him, echopraxia.

Forty years ago, as Barbie battled to maintain her standards in the changing world of the Raj, the adolescents of Norfolk were being kept on tenterhooks at parties as they waited to see whether the son of a strict, but grand parson, would embarrass his family with his curses and inappropriate gestures. His tolerant contemporaries did not know that he was suffering from the Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, but did realize that there was in his behaviour, as in poor Barbie's, an element of subconscious rebellion against the demands of society.

Victory over shyness

Many of the press reviews of last week's premiere of Champions *commented on the number of the audience who cried as they watched Bob Champion's determination to survive cancer and win the National. Neither victory would have been possible without the medical scientists whose battle to find a means of early diagnosis and treatment has so radically altered the outlook for patients with some types of testicular tumour.*

The frank way in which Bob Champion discusses his case in the film should, as well as encouraging those already having treatment, also reassure those who hesitate about reporting a change in size of their testes to the doctor.

Recent advances in chemotherapy and radiotherapy, spearheaded by the work at the Institute of Cancer Research, at the Royal Marsden and Charing Cross Hospitals, mean that many types of testicular tumour which are the commonest cancerous growths affecting young men can now be treated. The percentage successfully treated would be further increased if patients would overcome their shyness and seek an early medical opinion.

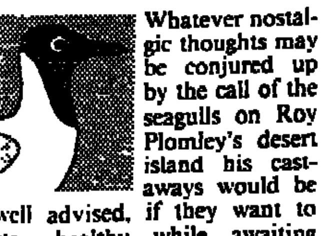


Bob Champion: the winner

The nature of these swellings can now be initially explored by painless ultrasound, as well as by checking the blood, and if necessary, spinal fluid for chemicals, the human chorionic gonadotrophin and the alpha fetoproteins, produced by some malignant growths.

These measures, in the opinion of a recent paper published in the Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, *are now essential in all cases when young men have a testicular swelling, or a hydrocele – a collection of fluid around the testes – unless a benign diagnosis is absolutely certain.*

Watch the birdie



Whatever nostalgic thoughts may be conjured up by the call of the seagulls on Roy Plomley's desert island his castaways would be well advised, if they want to stay healthy while awaiting rescue, to keep their food supplies away from the gulls. Ten per cent are carriers of food-poisoning germs of the salmonella group. As salmonella is not heat-resistant the shipwrecked mariner could eat the gulls' eggs, provided that they were boiled for at least 10 minutes.

Although pictures of seagulls following the plough or in the wake of a trawler give a romantic image, they are as likely to be scavengers on local rubbish tips as companions to deep sea fishermen. Their numbers, which had been growing, have recently been controlled by epidemics caused by anaerobic organisms which have grown in the putrefying waste thrown out in airtight black refuge bags.

Recent reports suggest that the birds pick up the salmonella from human sewage washed up on the beach, spread it to farm livestock by roosting on henhouses and other farm buildings and from this source to humans.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

The symbol of Mencap, the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, was used in error to accompany a Medical Briefing item last week

THE TIMES DIARY

Simply harrowing

Eton College was attacked yesterday over the alleged run-down condition of blocks of flats which it owns in Swiss Cottage, north-west London, and for big rent increases. A "Tenants of Eton College" action group has been formed to pursue complaints of neglect and to challenge the rents, which, I am told, in some cases have doubled over the past year. Caroline Harrison, a worker with Camden Private Tenants' Federation, which helped organize the group's inaugural meeting, accused Eton of failing to invest in the upkeep of the blocks. "There are many serious problems and a lot of squalid properties."

Eton's bursar, Richard Symes Thompson, denied the allegations, claiming that the Labour-controlled Camden council was behind the uproar on the Eton estates. "The initiative for this group did not come from the tenants; it came from the federation, which is financed by the council." Undeterred, the tenants plan further action.

Fare exchange

The cold war of words between CND and Lady Olga Maitland's Women and Families for Defence is hotting up. The latest issue of *CND's Sanity* magazine chides Lady Olga for charging £86 expenses for a trip to debate the nuclear question with a CND group in Wigan. "What do they expect me to do, take the bus?" asked Lady Olga, who travelled by rail first class. "Anyway, when one of the Greenham women came to talk at one of our meetings in Southampton, she charged us for the taxi fare there and back."

Smoke screen

As the Swedish Navy continues to plumb the depths of Karlskrona Bay in search of the mystery frogmen, a rare display of Red humour bobbed to the surface. Slotted between the end of Radio Poland's English language news bulletin to Scandinavia, and the station's regular Chopin call sign, was an unexplained blast of "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes".

BARRY FANTONI



'You've always said you wanted a job with no prospects'

Jewel in the chair

Norman Stone, the Hitler expert who was drafted in by *The Sunday Times* last year to detail the inconsistencies of the forged Fuhrer diaries, has been appointed to the chair of modern history at Worcester College, Oxford, succeeding Richard Cobb.

Stone, a fellow at Trinity, Cambridge, angered many fellow historians in 1980 with his Hitler biography, which emerged disrespectful of convention. "Hitler was not born poor; he was never a house-painter; he fought very courageously in the First World War. He did not 'seize' power in 1933, but obtained it by means that were as least as constitutional as those that had kept his three predecessors in office", wrote Stone. The "incurably clever" Scot caused further controversy last year with *Europe Transformed 1878-1919* with its bold speculation and robust contempt for foreigners. Yesterday Stone, who is said to have an "almost Gibbonian sense of irony", told me: "Modern history is much bigger business in Oxford than it is in Cambridge . . . I won't be leaving the chair for the next 25 years, unless I roll off it in drink."

Crash course

A foreigner drove his turbo Porsche into the Savoy courtyard one day this week and asked the doorman to park it. The obliging fellow got in, turned on the engine, and drove it straight through the hotel's swing doors. As scaffolding was being erected, all became clear yesterday. The client is disabled, and the pedals had been specially transposed.

● **It seems the sun never did set on the Empire out in East London. Estate agents A. Prevost and Partners of Mile End Road are currently offering for sale a one-bedroomed flat "in popular Victorian 1930s block".**

Bags not us

Staff shortages at the British Museum have forced it to stop baggage searches – only a month after the seventeenth century Ottoman portrait was cut from its frame, and pocketed. The 5in by 3in painting has still not been recovered. One of the museum's regular visitors said yesterday the decision was "utterly irresponsible; for what more obvious target for those who hate British culture than its temple?" The British Museum said that if the security cutback was publicized, the service would be reintroduced "to stop the inevitable hoaxers and nutters who try to draw attention to themselves".

PHS

Nicholas Ashford follows Senator Gary Hart's meteoric take-off





The several faces of Hart: above, the dedicated new ideas man and the ever-youthful Kennedy reincarnation. Right, scenting success with his wife Lee. Below, the shoestring senator after a hard day on the stomp



From minibus to bandwagon

Birmingham, Alabama

There was standing room only on the press bus accompanying Senator Gary Hart as he blitzed his way around the deep south this week. In fact, by the time he reached Huntsville, in northern Alabama, on Wednesday, so many journalists had joined the Hart bandwagon that the senator's supporters had to transport the overflow in their own cars.

If political success is measured by media attention – and in US presidential campaigns virtually everything a candidate says or does is with television cameras in mind – then Hart's late-firing bid for the Democratic nomination has turned into a dazzling *tour de force*.

Since his hattrick of victories in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, Hart's craggy good looks have dominated newscasts, magazine covers and newspaper front pages. "Hart attack", "Hart breaker", "Hart stopper" clamour headlines above stories about Hart's astonishing successes and the shattering of Walter Mondale's aura of invincibility.

No longer is Hart portrayed as the handsome but oh-so-dull-and-earnest Senator from Colorado with his carefully-cut crop of hair and his sober blue suit. All of a sudden he is seen in checked shirt and red braces taking part in an axe-throwing contest, in shirtsleeves cracking open a bottle of champagne after his New Hampshire victory, or sporting a Tampa "Strawberry Festival" T-shirt handing around a basket of fruit to the accompanying pack of press men.

In just two weeks, Hart has gained what Mondale failed to achieve after three years of hard labour and heavy investment – momentum and media attention, the two most precious commodities in an American presidential election.

Hart's shoestring organization is still a shambles. His coffers remain bare despite a sudden influx of donations following his New Hampshire success. But for the time being these are minor inconveniences compared with the media roller-coaster on which he is now riding and which many political observers believe may sweep him to victory at the Democratic Party's nominating convention in July.

Before that, however, he faces the toughest test of all on Tuesday, when nine states hold primaries and caucuses to select over 600 delegates to the Democratic convention. Three of these, Florida, Georgia and Alabama, are in the south, an area where Hart was virtually unknown until two weeks ago and which he had largely ignored.

But no longer. Large crowds turn out to see "Gary the giant-killer" wherever he goes. In Huntsville, where his campaign office opened its doors only three days ago, 300 people applauded his arrival. Fewer than 50 turned out to see Mondale, who had visited the town a few hours earlier.

"I was going to support Mondale, but now I'm for Hart", said Richard Tvali, after hearing Hart address students at Birmingham Southern College. "I like his electability. Mondale can't beat Reagan. Hart can."

A week is a long time in politics, as Harold Wilson once said. A month can be eternity. At the beginning of February, during a campaign swing through New Hampshire, I caught up with Hart at a restaurant in the seaside town of Portsmouth. He was billed to give a press conference, but his 10-strong secret service entourage outnumbered the press by two to one. No one then seemed very interested in Gary Hart or his "New ideas". The American media had already decided Mondale's annointment as Democratic nominee, and Hart was seen as making a trial run for a more serious presidential effort in 1988.

Two weeks later I spent a day travelling with him around Iowa, on the eve of that state's caucuses. For the first time, his staff had chartered a plane to enable him to make as many campaign stops as possible before voting started. It was small (16 seats, four of which were empty) compared with the 100-plus seaters being used by Mondale and Senator John Glenn, and two American journalists had to put down the money for a deposit because Hart's campaign staff did not have sufficient funds.

Nevertheless, Hart's switch to air transport (he had previously used a van, dubbed "air van one") was a signal that his campaign was beginning to take off.

The press and public started to pay attention to Hart after he finished second in Iowa. By the time he reached New Hampshire a week later for some last-minute campaigning, he could hardly walk down the main street of Manchester because of the the elbowing crowd of pressmen who surrounded him. Hart had suddenly become "a phenomenon". He has now joined the big league. He has a 727 jet on long-term charter and a regular press accompaniment of around 70, which this week expanded to well over 100 as interest in the race took root.

Everything he new says or does is filmed, recorded, noted down.

Hart's campaign staff have valiantly tried to cope with this explosion of interest in their candidate. New phones have been installed at campaign headquarters above a cinema in one of the seedier parts of Washington, but they are woefully inadequate to deal with the pledges of money and support now flooding in.

More staff are being hired. But for the moment, Hart's immediate entourage consists only of his press secretary, Kathy Bushkin, and two trip organizers, occasionally reinforced by campaign manager Oliver "Pudge" Henkel, and the reputed Svengali behind Hart's success, pollster Patrick Caddell.

Success has induced a subtle but significant change in the 47-year-old senator from Colorado. His past reputation was of a coldly intellectual technician, an ersatz Kennedy but with none of the former president's eloquence or passion.

"Success liberates emotion," he commented recently. It has also freed a sense of humour which aides insist always existed, but until now has remained well hidden. When his voice choked with emotion while addressing supporters after his New Hampshire victory, he joked: "I'd better not go on. I might lose my cold and aloof image, and we don't want that."

Success has made Hart more self-confident, less awkward, more relaxed. His speeches are more assured. Often punctuated with extemporized jokes, his responses to questions are brief and to the point. He easily repels the poison darts now being hurled at him by Mondale, taking care not to respond in kind.

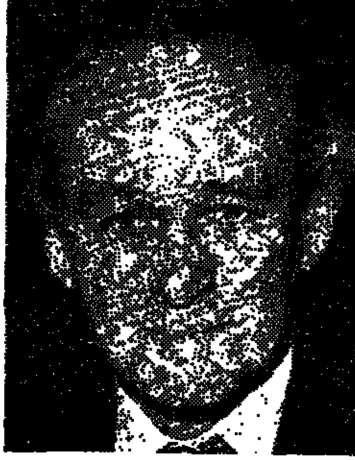
In last Sunday's edition of the David Brinkley current affairs programme on ABC TV, it was Hart who appeared presidential and Mondale who looked like an also-ran. In a television age when image is what matters most, Mondale's carefully-nurtured impression of his own invincibility has been shattered by Hart, probably beyond repair.

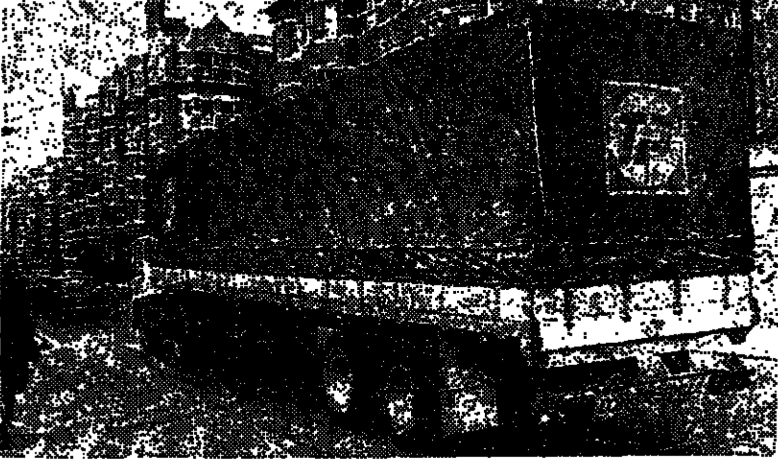
Kennedy's mantle is now beginning to fit more snugly around his shoulders. He looks the part, frequently using Kennedy mannerisms. He sounds it, too. He recently started a speech with a phrase taken from Kennedy's inaugural – "The torch has been passed to a new generation. . . ."

Although his performance has improved, his basic message remains the same as it has been since he launched his campaign a year ago: old versus new. "We need a new generation of leadership with new ideas," he intones at every school, airport and shopping arcade he stops at. Sometimes he elaborates on his ideas for industrial policy, military reform, education or arms control. They are not particularly new, but that is not the point. What he is trying to do, and succeeding, is to portray both President Reagan and Mondale as leaders of a generation whose time has gone. He is the standard bearer of the generation that was still reaching maturity during the trauma of Vietnam and Watergate. Their time has come.

Whether it has or not remains to be seen. But the motto of the army training school in Huntsville, which Hart visited on Wednesday, seemed appropriately prophetic: "Follow me thru the threshold to the future." Hart is at that threshold.

Despite the damage they cause, Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary (left), has recommended a cut in heavy lorries' tax liability. John Wardroper urges the Chancellor (right) to resist







Juggernauts: the faulty arithmetic Lawson must reject

Civil servants always like to puzzle their masters with what looks like science. Such terms as "PCU–kilometres" and "standard axles, average laden" mean little to Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, and still less to Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor. This is convenient for officials in Ridley's department who have put up proposals to reduce the tax liability of the vehicles they most favour, juggernaut lorries, by nearly £1,300 a year each.

These proposals have now been passed on, with Ridley's blessing, to Lawson, now working on his Budget sums.

The matter at issue is this: what share should each class of vehicle pay of the money spent (about £3,200m this year) on building and maintaining the roads? The average car-owner pays in licence fee and fuel tax nearly three and a half times what he is estimated to get out of the roads. What of the greatest road-damager, the 32-ton lorry? Last year the Transport Department reckoned that it was falling short by £880. Over the past 10 years, by the department's reckoning, the tax shortfall of the whole fleet of 32-tonners has totalled (in current prices) well over £1,000m – a huge hidden subsidy.

The department is pledged to see that all classes of vehicle meet their "road track costs". The lorry operators' lobbies, the Freight Transport Association and the Road Haulage Association, fearing a big tax rise for the 32-tonner, went to the civil servants and argued that it was in fact being charged too much. The civil servants produced a consultation paper (very narrowly circulated) that delighted the associations. It shifted £80m of costs from the 32-tonner on to cars and other vehicles.

According to Department of Transport methodology, most of the cost of building roads is allocated, for tax purposes, among vehicles according to their assumed effect in the traffic stream – their "passenger car unit" rating. Years ago the department ordained that the average lorry equalled two cars. ("One has to chose a figure," a frank civil servant told me. "We plumped for two.") Starting from that average, the department extracted a precise-looking figure for the 32-ton lorry: 2.912. But now, by a mathematical process as yet undisclosed, it has found that a 32-tonner equals only 2.5 cars. That little change cuts its tax liability by £110 a year.

Another adjustment is worth £1,150. The department says that as the average 32-tonner does little of its mileage on minor roads, it should pay a reduced share of their upkeep. Outside specialists challenge this. They say it ignores the fact that when a top-weight lorry runs on thin minor roads it does much more damage, mile for mile.

The damaging effect of big lorries in the real world of shaky bridges and lane closures is, indeed, not fully reckoned throughout the cost calculations. The department bases its "damage factor" figures on what an annual sample of lorry operators *say* their lorries are carrying. Lorry men, filling in official questionnaires, do not confess to illegal overloads. The gap between fiction and reality can be large: if a lorry axle carries one ton over the legal limit it does nearly 50 per cent more damage.

The department has quantities of computerized figures on overloading. Analysis of data from sites on the M1 and A2 has shown that the damage being done by 32-ton lorries was *77 per cent* greater than what the department assumes for tax purposes. Yet the department says it cannot see how to count any sum whatever for overloading.

One proposal that would have added a little to the lorries' tax liability was that something should be included for the cost of accidents – a move that has been urged for years. Lorries, which are involved annually in accidents that kill 900 people and injure thousands more, were to be made liable for a modest £8m. The Freight Transport Association objected. The department dropped the idea.

That puts accidents back in the same category as other uncalculated costs: noise, pollution, vibration, underground damage. But here Nicholas Ridley offers a hint for Nigel Lawson. He says the social and environmental costs of lorries "should be reflected by some margin between allocated road costs and tax rates, particularly for the heaviest vehicles".

So Lawson can maintain his revenue from the juggernauts by making that tax margin a healthy one; and then can press for something the Transport Department has so far resisted, an independent inquiry into its calculations.

David Watt

Nato: squaring up to the realities

The necessity of having to say something about Nato seems to bring out the worst in politicians and pundits. Either they resort to laborious tactics of the "common heritage and shared values" variety or they go into a frenzy of doom and gloom about the erosion of western defences, the barbarian hordes at the gates and the necessity of a radical restructuring of the entire edifice. The first strategy was exemplified by President Reagan in his thirty-fifth anniversary article on this page on Tuesday. A beautiful case of the second was Dr Henry Kissinger's largely preposterous article in a recent *Time* magazine.

On reading these articles one is driven to the conclusion that the most serious thing wrong with the alliance is in fact that no prominent political figure will get up to challenge these two stereotypes. Our democratic leaders seem unable to combine the two quite true propositions – first that the alliance really does have some fundamental problems to solve and secondly that it is actually in reasonably good shape. The usual presumption is that people will lose confidence if you say the first, and that they will become complacent and refuse to be taxed for necessary defence expenditure if you say the second.

The truth is not really so difficult for ordinary voters on both sides of the Atlantic to grasp – or to accept – if only the politicians proceeded from some obvious basic propositions:

1. We – that is both Europe and the US – need considerable conventional defences against a huge and rapidly increasing Soviet capability.

2. The US and Europe collectively need some nuclear capacity in order to hedge against the possibility of the Russians reneging on their pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. We also need some safeguard in case conventional defences break down in the face of these sudden and overwhelming conventional attacks.

3. There is a balance between the extent of our reliance on nuclear weapons and our willingness to depend on conventional weapons. In other words, if we can keep the Russians out by conventional means, we need nuclear weapons less; if we can't, we will need them more.

4. Much dispute exists as to whether the Soviet Union does have the capacity to launch an overwhelming conventional attack. Dr Kissinger and other Washington hawks say Nato's conventional forces, including five American and three British divisions, are hopelessly inadequate and we should therefore have to resort to first use of nuclear weapons rather early in a war. General Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander, says another 4 per cent on Nato defence budgets annually should enable us to hold the position. Other excellent authorities say that while a certain amount always can and should be done to modernize and improve Nato forces, it would even now be a highly risky proposition, from the Russian point of view, to attack them.

5. There is, and has been since 1949, some divergence of interest between Europe and America on how to defend against a Soviet conventional attack but on the whole this is less than it was. To oversimplify matters the logical American order of preferences is (a) that the attack should be deterred by Soviet fears of nuclear annihilation; (b) if that fails, that the attack should be contained by conventional means but at least possible cost in American lives; and (c) if that, in turn, fails, nuclear exchanges on the battlefields of Europe should not escalate immediately to intercontinental leval.

The first of these preferences has been undermined by the arrival of nuclear parity between the super powers, the last by the general admission that the Russians would probably escalate very fast after the nuclear threshold had been crossed. That puts a lot of American weight on the conventional option.

Europe has always agreed on the necessity for conventional forces to deter and fight a war, but has always wanted to avoid a costly conventional conflict, let alone a war with local nuclear weapons that would devastate Europe. The American nuclear deterrent is supposed to prevent this, but if it fails, the best kind of war for Europe is one in which the super powers exchange a nuclear fusillade over our heads. This now being implausible, our interests converge with the US upon the conventional option.

The morals to be drawn from all this seem to me reasonably clear and reasonably optimistic: first of all, it is an obvious aberration to stuff western Europe full of theatre nuclear weapons. There is no real advantage in it for anyone.

Second, it is obviously in everyone's interest to increase expenditure on conventional forces to the point at which we can be reasonably confident of avoiding being overrun without recourse to nuclear weapons. Perhaps we are at this point already, perhaps not. But in any case we need a much franker examination of the Soviet threat than any so far vouchsafed to public opinion and a much better transatlantic consensus on the subject than has so far been achieved.

Third, if this expediture is to be undertaken it must be an integrated exercise. It is unrealistic to talk of a nice division of labour – Europe taking a responsibility for conventional defence, America taking a responsibility for care of the nuclear side.

The Americans are too heavily committed in Europe for them to afford to lose control of events at the conventional level; to do so would be to risk control on the nuclear level as well. A serious withdrawal of American troops if the Europeans do not come up to scratch would simply lower the nuclear threshold to the American disadvantage, and the threat – implied, for instance, in Dr Kissinger's article – is an empty one.

Finally the difficulties of the West do not really proceed from a divergence of ultimate aims between the two sides of the Atlantic. We all want to keep the Russians out as surely – but also as cheaply – as possible. If "neutralism" means wanting something else, there is remarkably little neutralism in Europe. What we are really arguing about is money and perceptions of security. It is the business (and it is supposed to be the skill) of politicians to see that the first is negotiated. And that the second converges from both sides upon reality.

Philip Howard

Six golden rules for the lit crit bit

From the Literary Editor

My dear Oliver,

Thank you for sending me your unsolicited review. You are not wrong in your supposition that I receive quite a lot of such things. A complete drawer in my filing cabinet is full of solicitations from would-be reviewers, couched in every style from the peremptory to the servile, and of photocopies of their cuttings. On days when I am feeling strong I browse through them, and murmur: "O wad Pow'r the giftie us to read oursels as others read us." On occasions I have found a good new reviewer unsolicited out of the post, but not often, not often.

How crafty of you to have got hold of so early an advance copy of the new Freddy Forsyth. I am glad that you are enthusiastic about it. You are not related to him, are you? Forgive me for asking. But one of the functions of literary editors is to have books reviewed without spite or favour. We have to try to keep log-rolling by friends, and the prosecution of vendettas by enemies out of the Books Page. Consequently, we have to resist the hype of publishers, the network of agents, the counterproductive guff of publicity agents (they always omit from the tidal wave of hyperbole such crucial facts as the publication date of the book), the blandishments of colleagues, the reproachful looks of friends, and even, dear boy, the flattery of nephews.

I am delighted to hear that you are thinking of a career in literary journalism. It is a good life, and important work. You ask for advice. Here is some, given like a Dutch Uncle.

1. Next time you write a review, do borrow a typewriter. As things go these days, you have an elegant, and in parts legible, hand. But it takes more time to read than a typescript. I had to part regretfully with one of the most foremost philosophers of our generation as a reviewer because I could not afford the day's work required to decipher the Linear B of his handwriting, a palimpsest scrawled spikily on both sides of a page torn from an excercise book. He made even Angus Wilson's manuscript look plain sailing.

2. Do try to start each page with a new paragraph. With scissors and Pritstick I am pretty good these days at sticking together articles in self-contained chunks suitable for the compositors. But it is not work for which I am suited by training or temperament.

3. I can see that the new Forsyth is a rattling good yarn. But are you sure that you are wise to give a complete blow-by-blow of the plot? I suspect that part of the attraction of the genre is suspense about what on earth is going to happen next. Your review leaves no stone unturned.

4. The converse fault to number 3 is for the reviewer not to have read the book at all, but to give us his or her opinions on the subject. I know that Sydney Smith is supposed to have said: "I never read a book before reviewing it. It prejudices one so." But only Sidney Smiths and other peacock reviewers can get away with that line. I have had to get rid of professional reviewers for dropping *The Times* into libel actions and corrections by demonstrably not having read a book to the end.

5. How long do you imagine your review is? I have not had time to do a word-count. But eight closely written foolscap pages cannot amount to fewer than 2,000 words. The lead review on *The Times* Books Page can seldom be more than 1,000 words long, alas. Study your market, dear boy. The impression that you have not taken the trouble to read your prospective employer gets you the opposite of the modern (and misunderstood, and rude) term, a Brownie point.

6. The primary purpose of book reviews in the serious press is not (contrary to the wistful belief of the trade) to sell books, or to act as a consumer service, admirable though both these purposes are. It is to engage in the national debate over the most important intellectual events of the week, the books that are published.

So, dear boy, this is what we call in the trade a rejection slip. I return your script, fantastico though it is. I also return your cuttings from the *College Chronicle*. They are jolly good. You must now concentrate on getting good grades in your O levels. I look forward to our next meeting. With love from your Dutch Uncle.

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HOW TO JUDGE THE BUDGET

Despite Mr Nigel Lawson's valiant attempts to convince us he believes Budgets should be boring, expectations are riding high for March 13. It has become increasingly clear that it will display Mr Lawson not just as a financial conservative, but also – on the tax side – as an economic radical. Judgment on the Budget must depend on how well he marries these two ambitions.

There will be three elements to this Budget, each of considerable importance. The most unusual will be the green paper on public spending, with a time-horizon in the 1990s. The second – running nearly to the end of the 1980s – will be the Government's new medium-term financial strategy. The third, with the shortest fuse of all, will be a set of tax changes for 1984-85.

It is already possible to trace the outlines of the first two. The green paper, it seems, will not be satisfactory. It will be neither a clear statement of government intentions, nor a sufficiently detailed breakdown of the longer-term trends in public spending to inform sensible argument about what those intentions should be. Only a cursory welcome would be due to such a reluctant effort to open up the debate on public spending plans, along with a request for greater effort in the future.

On the other hand, the new financial strategy – which will embrace the first half of the period covered by the green paper – is very much a statement of intent. Ever since the original strategy, unveiled by Sir Geoffrey Howe in 1980, began to fall apart, the Treasury's technique each year has been to make do and mend. Economic recovery has now brought the Government back broadly on that 1980 track for public borrowing, inflation and even output – a fact of which Mr Lawson, much involved in the original strategy, will no doubt remind us on Tuesday.

But there is one critical respect in which the Government is not back on track, with implications for both his new strategy and his immediate tax plans. Unemployment is far higher than the Government ever envisaged in 1980, and the latest figures make it far from clear it is even now obeying the Treasury's predictions and levelling off. The other side of this coin is that those still in work are grabbing an excessive share of the rise in national income: earnings are still rising dangerously faster than prices. This pattern poses severe problems for Mr Lawson in projecting a new financial path to take Britain from 5 per cent inflation to something recognizable as real price stability, while at the same time allowing headroom for real economic growth.

Since he does not believe in trying to restrain private-sector wages directly, Mr Lawson's next step must be a further cut in public borrowing, starting with the coming year, to lend conviction to his new and rather imprecise monetary strategy. Fortunately, the economy seems now to be growing strongly enough to enable the Chancellor to finance this cut in borrowing out of buoyant tax revenue.

Mr Lawson should not, therefore, have to repeat the concealed failure of the past five years, which was to achieve a reduction in the real level of public borrowing merely by ratcheting tax revenue up to close the gap with a rising total for public spending. But the rise in *unemployment* that kept public spending on the increase has mopped up the North Sea oil bonus that the Tories had hoped to use to finance tax cuts.

Thus Mr Lawson's reputation as a tax-reforming Chancellor cannot be based on the soft option of easy tax cuts all round. He is forced by his own strategy into the politically harder task of robbing Peter to pay Paul, striving for a fairer tax system in the certain knowledge that change is going to make some people worse off. That is neither impossible nor inequitable; but it needs a good deal of strategic planning to command acceptance, and the Chancellor's pre-Budget manoeuvres have caused some unease. That there are glaring distortions in our tax system, starting with the muddle of income tax and national insurance, which is compounded by a bizarre collection of personal tax reliefs, would be widely accepted. Special pleading by *those financial institutions* which have made a comfortable living in the nooks and crannies of the tax system should be ignored.

But the Chancellor must not embark on serious reform with a series of smash-and-grab raids that look like a mindless attempt to scrape together the money for one post-election hand-out – or like a desperate and uncaring attempt to keep his beloved financial strategy on course. His tax planning needs to be clear as his monetary intentions: a medium-term strategy, if you like, is needed here too.

ARMED NEUTRALITY

Confirmation that a British ship was crippled by an Iraqi missile in the Persian Gulf last week has given this country an unpleasant reminder that the war between Iraq and Iran is raging as fiercely as ever, and that its effects are becoming more and more difficult to confine to those two countries alone.

The Iraqi ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday to hear a protest at his government's action and to be asked for his explanation. Some MPs would like the British Government to go further, threatening Iraq with retaliation if the incident is repeated and/or providing British merchant vessels trading with Iran with a British naval escort. Foreseeing this train of events, some people in the Royal Navy have been very unhappy about the Government's failure to protest publicly when it became known last year that France was lending Iraq Super-Etendard aircraft as a delivery system for its stock of Exocet missiles. Having suffered from this deadly combination, supplied by one of our principal allies and European partners, in the South Atlantic in 1982, the navy understandably does not relish having to confront it again in the Gulf in 1984.

The Government did indeed have grave misgivings about the Super-Etendard affair, and made them known quite forcefully, if politely, to the French. The French listened equally politely but decided to go ahead, considering that their overriding interest, and that of the West, lay in strengthening Iraq's self-confidence and enabling it to avoid defeat. Precisely what restrictions on the use of the aircraft they imposed on Iraq, if any, remains a closely guarded secret. The heat-seeking missile that hit the *Charming* last week may not have been an Exocet, and if it was it was not necessarily fired from a Super-Etendard.

The danger of a British naval vessel being attacked again with these weapons is not, however, the only or even the best reason for Britain to avoid making this a casus belli with Iraq. For the answer which the Iraqi ambassador will have given to the Foreign Office is very easy to imagine. He will have pointed out that Iraq's own access to the Gulf has been blockaded by Iran since the beginning of the war in 1980. No British ship has attempted to run this blockade, and no British naval escort has been offered to any merchant vessel that might do so. Now that Iraq is trying to impose a *similar blockade on Iran*, through attacks on neutral ships approaching Iranian ports, it would be an act of apparent partisanship, on the Iranian side, for Britain to use naval force to interfere.

Partisanship on the Iranian side might perhaps have been *justified* at the beginning of the war, when Iraq was clearly the aggressor. It could hardly be justified now that Iranian troops are fighting on Iraqi soil, while Ayatollah Khomeini rejects any peace proposal that does not include the deposition of the Iraqi President. Whatever one thinks of President Saddam Husain – and this newspaper has had plenty of harsh things to say about him in the past – there can be no reason why Britain should give even indirect help to the Ayatollah in his attempt to extend to Iraq the kind of regime described on page 11 of this issue: a regime which even the Secretary-General of the United Nations, normally constrained to reticence about the internal affairs of member-states, has called to account for its violations of human rights.

There is of course the fear that if Iraq succeeds in imposing a blockade on Iranian ports, Iran will carry out its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz – in which case naval action by outside powers will become necessary in any case. But that is not an argument for taking naval action against Iraq now, for two reasons. First, it is far from certain that Iraq will succeed in its blockade, and it is not clear as yet that Iraq is even attempting seriously to interdict Iranian oil exports. The latest attacks have not been on oil tankers but on ships bringing Iranian *imports*.

Secondly, there would be much stronger justification for resisting any Iranian attempt to interfere with the shipping of non-belligerent states – which is what closure of the Strait would be – than for resisting an Iraqi attempt to interfere with shipping bound for Iran, which is unquestionably a belligerent. If naval action to thwart a blockade of Iran is seriously considered, then it should be undertaken to break the blockade of Iraq as well, in other words to impose a ceasefire in the Gulf and allow free passage through it for the trade of both parties to the war. That is something which could perhaps be undertaken by a UN force, as suggested yesterday by Dr David Owen, or by an Anglo-American force as the prime minister implied. It is certainly not something Britain could undertake alone.

THE NOBLE ART OF BRAIN DAMAGE

Boxing has a long history often invested with glamour. It is seen as a trial of courage and strength, a producer of heroes, a ritualization of the combats by which mankind has developed. It has enabled a few exceptional individuals to escape from poverty and racial discrimination and rise to wealth and fame. It is held to have practical value in developing character and skill in self-defence. It is enjoyed by many spectators. And it earns a lot of money for some businessmen.

Yet boxing is the only sport which consists in the trading of blows. Injury is common in other sports but it is incidental to the main purpose of the sport. Either it is accidental or, if deliberately inflicted, against the rules. Only in boxing is it legitimate, even praiseworthy, to hurt someone on purpose. This is why it is put in a moral category of its own and why so many people wish to ban it, even though the numbers at risk are small.

The British Medical Association has now provided a great deal more ammunition for those who have been arguing for years that boxing is more dangerous than is usually assumed. New research assisted by modern scanning machines shows that damage from repeated blows on the head is cumulative and normally irreversible. Even mild concussion can cause small amounts of permanent structural damage. Each subsequent blow increases the damage, which can now be detected long before it manifests itself in outward symptoms, such as slurred speech, uncoordinated movements, and more acute neurological disorders. Amateurs are as much at risk as professionals. What matters is not the number of knockouts, or even necessarily the strength of the blows, but the number of blows and the direction in which they drive the head.

For many people this will be all the evidence they need to prove that boxing should be banned, but this would be an unwarranted interference with individual liberty. It is perfectly legal to damage oneself with alcohol, nicotine and other permitted drugs. It is even legal to commit suicide. Boxing is voluntary for those who receive the damage as well as for those who inflict it. If people wish to damage their brains it is not the business of the state to intervene. There was a good case for making people wear seat belts in cars because of the very large number of injuries that could be avoided and the significant savings that could be made in caring for the injured. Boxers are a small minority of consenting adults who do no one else much harm if they wish to addle their brains.

However, there are two aspects on which the state ought to act. First, it should ensure that boxers are fully aware of the damage they are doing to themselves. A serious health warning should be attached to boxing as to cigarettes. The BMA suggests that boxers should sign a form of informed consent similar to that given to patients prior to major brain surgery. This is well worth considering. In addition boxing, like alcohol, should be banned in schools and among all minors, who cannot be expected to weigh up the risks for themselves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Head teachers on probation

From the General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers

Sir, Last Friday (March 2) you published letters from three members or ex-members of the teaching profession, two of whom supported Sir Keith Joseph's proposals for a probationary period for head teachers on first appointments.

The two teachers who supported Sir Keith's ideas seem to think that this proposal would have widespread support amongst members of the teaching profession, though one wonders whether they would be quite so keen if it was suggested that deputy heads, senior teachers and heads of departments were the subject of similar probationary periods.

My association's opposition to Sir Keith's ideas is not based on self-interest, as one of your correspondents alleges. We oppose these ideas because we believe them to be unworkable and unnecessary, for the following reasons:

1. Newly-appointed heads are unlikely to uproot themselves and, where relevant, their families and move to a new appointment knowing that they were subject to a probationary period.
2. Sir Keith has stated that, if they fail the probationary period, their new employer could find them another senior post. I regard this as very unrealistic, not only because they would be "tainted" with the reputation of having failed probation, but the senior posts are just not available in the present financial circumstances faced by the vast majority of local education authorities.
3. The sort of lack of competence which we are all concerned about does not necessarily become evident in the first two years. Indeed, from my own personal knowledge of quite a large number of cases which I have dealt with over a number of years, I can safely say that the heads in difficulty in terms of managing schools have run into difficulties after they have been in post for some years.
4. It is by no means uncommon for a head to be appointed and given the job of changing essential aspects of the policies pursued by his/her predecessor. I believe very strongly that a probationary period would stifle initiative and introduce an undesirable "conservative" attitude during those crucial early years.
5. Finally, I do think it is almost insulting for people to suggest that, if a teacher has reached a senior position in the profession and is then appointed to a headship, he/she should then be put on probation. Which senior members of other professions are put on probation?

Yours faithfully,
D. M. HART, General Secretary,
The National Association of Head Teachers,
Holly House,
6 Paddockhall Road,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex.
March 6.

Organ transplants

From Dr A. H. B. de Bono

Sir, Mr Le Vay is quite right to point out (March 5) that, as at present conceived, organ transplants may be a transitory surgical phenomenon. Having spent a number of years, over 20 years ago, working out some of the technical details, I realised that by the time the crucial rejection problem was effectively solved this knowledge would itself contribute to the control of the very disease processes that today lead to organ failure. Obviously there are exceptions.

However at the present time there are situations where, however imperfect, transplants are useful; and as a spin-off the development of new anti-rejection techniques and continuing research into immune processes, which clearly have a far wider application and significance, than is generated by the "glamorous" transplant programme is clearly beneficial.

I doubt very much whether, in fact, the money saved by abolishing the transplant programme would go into fundamental molecular biology research; it would probably end up in part of a missile or a few yards of crumbling motorway.

Yours truly,
A. H. B. de BONO,
Manor Farm,
Kirklington, Oxford.
March 5.

Tom Keating as faker

From Mr F. E. McWilliam

Sir, If some people do not share Mr Milligan's enthusiasm for Tom Keating (March 5), it may be because they realize that the faker diminishes the reputation of the artist whose work he fakes.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. McWILLIAM,
8A Holland Villas Road, W14.
March 5.

Unrepentant about the economy

From Professor F. H. Hahn, FBA, and Professor R. M. Solow, FBA

Sir, We have joined forces in commenting on Lord Bruce-Gardyne's piece (March 7) although only one of us (Hahn) was one of the 364 (the other being safely at MIT – Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Since the letter was written unemployment has increased by almost one million and when oil is excluded GDP is still below the level it was in 1979. The non-oil trade balance is almost £8bn in the red (and oil production is now at its peak). None of these events has led to claims that "we told you so" and the present modest upturn does not *seem to warrant any comment* either.

The original statement did not claim that there would never be another upturn. Industrial economies have fluctuated for a century and a half and no doubt they will continue to do so. The claim was: "there is no basis in economic theory or supporting evidence for the Government's belief that by deflating demand they will bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment".

We see no grounds for a change of mind. There is no good reason to think that the current upturn, such as it is, is the automatic response to the reduction of inflation. There are many more sensible ways to account for it, some of which Lord Bruce-Gardyne mentions in his artless way and some of which – like an end to de-stocking – he does not.

It is unknown and perhaps unknowable whether the recovery will gather strength and continue. If Lord Bruce-Gardyne is so anxious to claim credit for it now, which is a little bit like taking credit for a sunny day, he will no doubt be equally glad to accept responsibility for the five years during which Government policy did, as we said, "deepen the depression, erode the industrial base of the country and threaten its social and political stability".

These imponderables reinforce the necessity of subjecting policy claims that purport to follow from economic theory to at least logical test. This test Lord Bruce-Gardyne and some of Mrs Thatcher's more strident economic advisers conspicuously fail. This was a claim of the original letter and nothing has occurred to make it false.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK HAHN,
ROBERT SOLOW,
University of Cambridge,
Faculty of Economics and Politics,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.
March 7.

Church and remarriage

From Mr Donald Ellison

Sir, At a time when proposed changes in the matrimonial law are the subject of parliamentary debate and widespread public discussion, Chancellor Garth Moore's somewhat over-simplified account (March 1) of the practice of the ecclesiastical courts in matrimonial cases prior to 1857 should be put into truer perspective.

The Chancellor says that because the Church maintains the official doctrine that marriage is indissoluble, no Church court would ever grant what today we call a decree of divorce. This might lead one to believe that the ecclesiastical courts and the lawyers who practised in them were faithful to the principle of the indissolubility of marriage enshrined in Christian doctrine. This, however, is very far from being the case.

Although the ecclesiastical courts would not grant to those who sought relief from a distasteful marriage a decree of divorce, they were only too ready to grant decrees annulling marriages on utterly flimsy and far-fetched pretexts. An aura of *plausibility was cast over this* scandalous practice by an intellectually dishonest extension of two doctrines:

1. That of pre-contract, by which a marriage was held to be null and void because one of the parties to it had previously promised to marry someone else.
2. That of consanguinity and affinity, by which the table of prohibited degrees in the Book of Leviticus was extended to the seventh degree.

These ingenious devices, which enabled the lawyers to obtain from the ecclesiastical courts what their clients wanted (and could pay for), were further elaborated by the Roman law doctrine of "spiritual affinity" attributed to the Emperor Justinian. It thus became possible to have a valid marriage annulled because the husband had stood godfather to his wife's cousin or, as in one case on record (that of Roger Donnington, in the sixteenth century) because the husband had, before the marriage, engaged in sexual relations with a third cousin of his future wife.

The moral of all this, I submit, is that the doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage is essentially perfectionist and, as such, unworkable for imperfect mortals.

Yours etc,
DONALD ELLISON,
27 Wheatsheaf Lane,
Fulham, SW6.
March 1.

Choice of ministry

From the General Secretary of the Clearing Bank Union

Sir, How sad it is when Tim *Congdon, as the economic partner at* L. Messel and Co, should reduce the industrial crisis that Britain faces to the script of *Yes, Minister* (February 22).

When Frank Cousins was asked to join the Wilson Government, there were a number of ministries he could have taken, the obvious one being the Ministry of Labour, but he chose Technology because he recognised that, without sensible central planning, much of our industrial base would vanish.

Some of the industries the new fledgling Ministry of Technology examined were atomic energy, machine-tools and computers and two of the three were saved. Tim Congdon's view, if I have read him correctly, was that they, along with any other industry that does not meet a financial criterion, should be allowed to go under.

How on earth does he think the French, Germans, the Japanese and the Americans succeed? Their ministries of technology intervene directly or indirectly to steer and bolster vital sectors of their economy.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COUSINS, General Secretary,
Clearing Bank Union,
14 St Clements Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire.

Balance in EEC

From Mr Michael Fallon, MP for Darlington (Conservative)

Sir, *Pace* Mr Harris (February 25), if the point of having a Labour member of the Commission was to overcome Labour hostility to the Community, it has signally failed. Despite the efforts of George Thomson, Roy Jenkins and Ivor Richard, the Labour Party moved from quibbling over the terms (1972) to open disagreement on the principle (1975) and then to outright commitment to withdrawal (1983).

As *Labour must now accept* continued membership, the £91,060 a year each commissioner costs the taxpayer in salaries and allowances might now be better spent on a businessman with proven managerial skills rather than on subsidising Ivor Richard's flights from Brussels to obscure party meetings up and down the country.

Commissioners must, in any case, be *completely independent* and neutral (article 157) and Continental convention is no excuse for not reverting to the treaty in this and in other matters.

Why not a single commissioner for each member state as the Spierenburg committee long ago recommended and which will be inevitable, in any event, after Spanish and Portuguese accession?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL FALLON,
House of Commons.
February 28.

Candour in Poland

From Mr R. H. G. Edmonds

Sir, Your leading article, "Tiptoeing into Poland" (February 21) states that the Polish people would be offended if, by visiting Poland, Western statesmen were to "confer favour" on the Polish Government.

As a long-standing friend of Poland I am certain that the Poles are far too intelligent to indulge in this kind of naivety. They know well that the main reasons why political leaders visit each others' countries *are severely practical*. And, as Lord Shackleton pointed out in his letter (published in *The Times* of February 4) the pragmatic case against the policy of maintaining sanctions against Poland is now overwhelming.

As for morality, what is to prevent Western leaders speaking in Poland with the same "refreshing candour" on human rights as Mr Perez de Cuellar? This is surely implicit in the idea of East-West dialogue of which the Prime Minister is now an advocate.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN EDMONDS,
Ashburton Cottage,
43 North Road,
Highgate Village, N6,
March 1.

Looking after staff

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, – The eventual outcome of the GCHQ affair seems likely to be the establishment of a staff association, but the Government, which has proposed this, has so far given few details of what it has in mind.

May I suggest that ministers examine the background that led to a legal ban on the police joining a trade union, and that they discuss with the staff at Cheltenham, and perhaps elsewhere in our security and intelligence-gathering services, the advantages of setting up an organization along the lines of the Police Federation.

The federation by law represents the interests of policemen up to and including the rank of chief inspector in all matters of their welfare and efficiency. It negotiates police pay, rent allowances and pensions; helps to defend police officers accused of discipline offences; promotes the interests of its members to Government, Parliament and public.

Locally as well as nationally it does all these things robustly – yet seldom, if ever, is there any conflict between the police officer's loyalty to his duty and his loyalty to his staff association.

The secret is that the Police Federation is a statutory body. Its rights and duties are laid down by Parliament, and its members quite properly look to MPs to uphold them.

Incidentally, the police received in the Edmund-Davies pay award a significant increment to compensate them for the loss of civil liberty arising from the ban on their joining a trade union or engaging in any industrial or political activity. So there is nothing unprecedented about the Government's offer of £1,000 to those at GCHQ who give up trade union rights.

There are, of course, important differences between the police and civil servants in our intelligence-gathering and communications services. But I suspect that an organization similar to the Police Federation would be attractive to most of the staff of GCHQ.

First, because they – like the police – are well aware that the national interest requires that those who work at the centre of our national security ought not to go on strike, or use their industrial muscle for their sectoral interests.

Second, because they – like the police – are entitled, in compensation, to have their rights of representation and negotiation over pay and conditions guaranteed by the law of the land.

Yours etc,
ELDON GRIFFITHS,
House of Commons.

Perceptions of the Dimbleby dispute

From Mr Giles Smith

Sir, I write solely in my capacity as a broadcasting member of the NUJ's national executive.

Your leader, "The Dimbleby affair" (March 8), almost gets to the heart of the matter. Whatever the rights and wrongs of Mr Dimbleby's dispute with the NUJ, and however much confidence the BBC may have in Mr Dimbleby's impartiality, the danger is that some sections of the viewing community will *perceive* him to be less than totally impartial *at this particular time and under the present circumstances*. That would be damaging to the BBC's high reputation for impartiality.

It is surely not too late for Mr Dimbleby and/or the BBC to acknowledge the potential danger of that perception and for them to change their Budget programme plans. This would have an essentially secondary, but important, beneficial side effect, namely, to avoid the severest test of loyalties for many BBC journalists who have been proud to work with Mr Dimbleby in the past.

I am sure all would be proud to work with him again in the future, once his dispute with their union had been honourably resolved.

Yours etc,
GILES SMITH,
ITN House,
48 Wells Street, W1.
March 8.

The Thatcher account

From Mr Iain F. MacMaster

Sir, The Editor of *The Sunday Times* is wrong in claiming that his staff were not guilty of deception when they paid money into the account of Monteagle Marketing Limited in order to discover details of the account.

In that they represented, either actually or by implication, that they had proper business in paying money into the account when in fact this was not the case, they were guilty of deception.

Yours faithfully,
IAIN F. MacMASTER,
30 Beauclerc Road,
Hammersmith, W6.
March 7

Jail in Bophuthatswana

From Mr E. J. Senne

Sir, During a private visit to London, I saw an article in *The Times* of February 18 about the British croupiers jailed in Bophuthatswana after pleading guilty to the theft of large sums of money in Sun City. Your correspondent quotes from a letter which alleges that these men were not able to see consular officials and luridly suggests the "physical molestation of the women", and that one of the male accused had been "almost physically raped by five men".

All of these allegations are untrue. The facts are:

Both the British Vice-Consul (Mr L. J. Weldon) and his USA counterpart visited the Republic of Bophuthatswana and were given access to their nationals. None of the women complained to the authorities about being physically molested. None of the men complained about being "almost raped." There were complaints about food; *however, I would point out that the* prison diet is approved by both our Department of Health and the International Red Cross; other white prisoners have not complained.

The Republic of Bophuthatswana is an entirely non-racial country, and all prisoners in our jails are treated alike. We regret that British criminals feel they should have preferential treatment.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. SENNE,
Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Department of Foreign Affairs,
Private Bag X2102,
Mafikeng 8670,
Bophuthatswana.
February 22.

Stopping 'The Times'

From Mr Robert L. Huxham

Sir, You do right to confess your servitude to the trade unions and to express your shame in your first leader today, (March 1). But surely shame is not enough. Why don't you do something about it?

Throw off your shackles by going non-union, which would enable you to eliminate overmanning and *restrictive practices* and make you immune from "days of action".

The *Nottingham Post* has done it successfully and surely what a provincial evening newspaper can do should not be beyond the Thunderer.

Yours faithfully,
ROBT L. HUXHAM,
89 Gloucester Place, W1.
March 1.

Cross words

From the Reverend E. M. Burgess

Sir, Dr Charles Cruickshank, in his appeal for examples of lexicographical dry humour (February 6) will find much satisfaction in browsing in the pre-1972 editions of *Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary*. They include the following definitions:

Eclair – a cake long in shape but short in duration with cream filling and chocolate or other icing; *lunch* – a restaurateur's name for an ordinary man's dinner; *restoration* – renovations and reconstruction (sometimes little different from destruction) of a building, painting, etc; *noose* – a snare or bond generally, especially hanging or marriage; *vamp* – a featherless bird of prey.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL BURGESS,
Duloe Rectory,
Liskeard,
Cornwall.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 8: The Queen, Patron and President, and The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Annual Stallion Show of the National Light Horse Breeding Society (Hunters Improvement Society) at Newmarket today.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Suffolk (Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt) and the Chairman of the Society (Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Murray-Smith).

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, attended a Reception and honoured the Society with her presence at luncheon.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller and Mr Robert Fellowes were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attended a Luncheon at Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, EC2, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Master of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers (Mr C. Barclay).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron, subsequently visited the British School of Osteopathy, Suffolk Street, SW1 and toured the School, escorted by the Principal (Sir Norman Lindop).

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today honoured the Trustees of the Douglas Bader Foundation with her presence at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel.

Lady Jean Rankin and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 8: The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, today attended the Annual Governors' and Members' Luncheon at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 8: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, this afternoon received Sir Austin Bunch, National President.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a gala performance of *Starlight Express*, in aid of the Centre for World Development Education, at the Apollo Theatre on March 22.

Princess Anne will visit Downside School, Stratton on the Fosse, Bath on March 24.

Princess Anne, President of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, will be present at the awards ceremony at Grosvenor House on March 25.

Princess Anne, Upper Warden of the Farriers' Company, will attend the Conference of Farriers at the Royal Veterinary College on March 26.

Princess Anne will attend the "Doctor of the Year" luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on March 29.

Princess Anne will attend the *Horse and Hound* centenary dinner at the Porter Tun Room on March 29.

Memorial service

Professor Sir Harrie Massey

A memorial service for Professor Sir Harrie Massey was held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, yesterday. The Rev Dr Malcolm Rushton officiated. Sir James Lighthill, Provost of University College, London, and Lord Todd, OM, read the lessons. Sir David Bates gave an address. Among those present were:

[illegible]

Birthdays today

Mr F. W. Beney, QC, 100; Mr Bill Beaumont, 32; Mr M. G. Brock, 64; M. Andre Courreges, 61; Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, 72; Mr Bobby Fischer, 41; Major-General J. P. Groom, 55; Viscount Hall, 71; Dr C. L. Johnston, 57; General Sir Frank King, 65; Sir Norman Lindop, 63; Sir Ben Lockspeiser, 93; Sir Ronald Melville, 72; Sir Steuart Mitchell, 82; Mr Peter Quennell, 79; Professor K. E. Robinson, 70; Sir Herbert Thompson, 86; Lord Thurlow, 72; Mr Rex Warner, 79.

$100,000 prize for the BBC

The BBC External Services have been awarded the 100,000 dollar Athens prize (worth about £68,000) for its international news broadcasting. It is the first time the award, presented annually by the Alexander Onassis Foundation, has gone to an organization rather than an individual.

The 100,000 dollar Olympic prize, for achievements in the field of ecology and conservation, is shared by Professor Francesco Nicosia, of the Art Restoration Centre, Florence, and Dr S. Dillon Ripley, the biologist, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Marriage

Mr G. A. A. Henderson and Miss J. V. Baring

The marriage took place yesterday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, of Mr Gavin Adrian Alexander Henderson, elder son of Mr Adrian Henderson and Lady Keith of Castleacre, and Miss Juliet Victoria Baring, younger daughter of Sir Mark and Lady Baring. Father Peter Bermingham and The Rev Peter Nicholson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk and a silk net veil held in place by a tiara. She carried a bouquet of miniature roses, lilies and gardenias. Rowley, Thomas Patrick and Thomas Edward Baring, James Allsopp, Richard Sharples, George Galliers Pratt, the Hon Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, Charlotte Willoughby and Katie Jane Morgan Jones attended her. Mr Mark Henderson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the Berkeley Hotel

Latest wills

Dr Falk Heinz **Kroch**, of Worsley, Greater Manchester, founder of Lankro Chemicals, of Eccles, left estate valued at £879,313 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Forthcoming marriages

Dr B. D. Pethica and Miss A. F. Allinson

The engagement is announced between Damian, son of Professor B. A. Pethica and Mrs Pethica, of Altrincham, Cheshire, and Anne Felicity, youngest daughter of Sir Leonard and Lady Allinson, of the British High Commission, Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr A. S. Dawson and Miss P. A. Rampling

The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. S. A. Dawson, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Phillippa, second daughter of Surgeon Commander and Mrs A. E. Rampling, of Alverstoke, Hampshire.

Mr P. C. N. Evans and Miss L. M. Watkins Birts

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Evans, of Great Copse, Baughurst, Hampshire, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mrs B. N. Watkins Birts and the late Mr K. Watkins Birts, of 23 Roehampton Lane, London, SW15.

Mr M. A. France and Miss J. M. K. Schofield

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Bernard France, of Hendon, London, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Schofield, of Hambleden, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. J. Hasler and Miss J. K. L. Draycott

The engagement is announced between Julian, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs William Hasler, of Larkhill, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Julia, eldest daughter of Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, of Sir Harry's Road, Edgbaston, and Mrs B. V. Draycott, of Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr I. M. Lindsay and Miss N. J. Ross

The engagement is announced between Ian MacGillivray, son of Mr and Mrs J. Lindsay, of Crossmichael, Kirkudbrightshire, and Nicola Jane, daughter of the late Mr James Ross and Mrs Rachel Ross, of Kingston Blount, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. J. Noble and Miss D. A. Kuterbach

The engagement is announced between Michael John, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Noble, RAMC, and of Mrs Noble, of Emsworth, Hampshire, and Deborah Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Kuterbach, of Linfield, Pennsylvania, United States.

Mr R. Orr-Ewing and Miss C. Lyth

The marriage will take place between Roderick, only son of Hamish Orr-Ewing, of Purton, Wiltshire, and Mrs Royce Ryton, of Ham, Surrey, and Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Torolf Lyth, London, W11.

Mr D. B. Paul and Miss J. P. Holgate

The engagement is announced between Denis Paul, of Richmond and Jane, only daughter of the late Wing-Commander J. B. Holgate, DFC, AFC, and Mrs B. Holgate of Marlow.

Signor P. M. Picco and Miss R. M. V. Duncan

The engagement is announced between Paolo, son of Colonello and Signora C. C. Picco, of Courmayeur, Italy, and Rachel, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. T. Duncan, of New Place Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex.

Captain C. G. Russell and Miss M. L. Sharp

The engagement is announced between Christopher, second son of Mr and Mrs R. Myles-Browne, of Keppoch House, Strathpeffer, Ross and Cromarty, and Lucy, second daughter of Mr R. F. Sharp, OBE, and Mrs Sharp, of Church Cottage, Gillingham, Dorset, and Farnborough, Hampshire.

Mr N. A. Y. Sharples and Miss L. Dotson

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs J. Y. Sharples, of Caterham, Surrey, and Leslie, elder daughter of Mr D. L. Dotson, of Arlington, Virginia, United States, and Mrs C. B. Dotson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States.

Mr R. S. Wood and Miss S. K. Jameson

The engagement is announced between Steve, younger son of Mr Henry James Wood, of Southampton, and Mrs Irene Wood of Lyndhurst, and Sally, elder daughter of the late Mr David Jameson and Mrs Shirley Gibbons, of Updown House, Chobham, Surrey.

Keble College Oxford

The Warden and Fellows of Keble College have pleasure in inviting old members and their families to a garden party to be held on Saturday June 2, 1984 (Eights Week). Admission will be by numbered ticket only and applications should be made to the bursar as soon as possible.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with Lady Bader and Lord Matthews at the Ritz Hotel

Royal boost for Bader fund

By Robin Young

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, lunched at the Ritz Hotel in London yesterday with trustees of the Douglas Bader Foundation, of which she has become patron, to discuss their plans for a rehabilitation and sports centre for Britain's 65,000 amputees and limbless people.

The centre will be named after Sir Douglas Bader, whose widow is chairman of a £4m appeal which has so far raised £80,000 towards the project. Sir Douglas, who became a hero of the Battle of Britain after losing his legs in an air crash, died 18 months ago, having himself raised millions of pounds for charities to help the disabled.

The Bader Foundation intends to buy a 20-acre site in the Midlands on which to build a sports hall, swimming pool, golf range and medical centre for the limbless who at present have no sporting centre of their own.

This year's national games of the British Amputee Sports Association are to be held at several centres around Leek in Staffordshire because there is no national site.

Dr Merrick Vitali, Sir Douglas Bader's doctor who is medical adviser to the foundation, said yesterday: "Douglas was better than any psychologist or psychiatrist for showing how sport could help rebuild the self-esteem and self-confidence of the disabled. His example should be an inspiration to all of us in establishing the first sports and rehabilitation centre for the disabled in Great Britain."

Fund-raising events planned for the new charity include a golf match at Belmont between teams captained by Henry Cooper and Alan Minter, the boxers, and a memorial concert at the Albert Hall in October.

Luncheons

Douglas Bader Foundation

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present at a luncheon given by the trustees of the Douglas Bader Foundation at the Ritz Hotel yesterday. Among those present were:

Lady Bader, Lord Goodman, CH, Lord Matthews, Lady Jean Rankin, Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, Sir Max and Lady Aitken, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, Sir Iain Stewart, Mr and Mrs D Bickers, Mr F Baker, Wing Commander P Barthropp, Mr M J Hussey, Air Vice-Marshal J E Johnson, Mrs J Stephens, Mr L Softley and Dr M Vitali.

Overseas Women's Club

The Lord Mayor accompanied by Mr Sheriff and Mrs Rodney C. A. Fitzgerald, were present at the twenty-fifth anniversary luncheon of the Overseas Women's Club held at the Mansion House yesterday. Mrs Mary Sellers, chairman of the club, presided. The guests included Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Luce, representatives from Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, The Philippines, Spain and Thailand; Dr El Faid (President, Arab Women's Council), Mrs Lois Gulley and Mrs Mary-Guy Blanton.

Lunchtime Comment Club

Mr Max Hebditch, Director of the Museum of London, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Lunchtime Comment Club held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms. Mr M. Basil Evans, chairman, presided.

City and Guilds of London Institute

Mr John Baker, vice-chairman of the council, and the honorary officers of the City and Guilds of London Institute were hosts at a luncheon held yesterday at Butchers' Hall at which the Master and Clerk of the Butchers' Company and fellows of the institute were among the guests.

Receptions

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a reception given at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of English National Opera and its US friends

Hanover Band

A reception was held at the US Embassy last night to mark the signing of contracts for the Hanover Band to visit the United States in 1985. Miss Mary Giles, chairman, received the guests who included Lord and Lady Strabolgi, Mr and Mrs Robert Sigmon and Mr Edgar Palamountain.

London Association of University Women

The London Association of University Women held a champagne tasting at Crosby Hall last night, presented by Mr Edgecumbe Vambeck, Champagne Academician.

Dinners

Medical Society of London

Lord Flowers was the principal guest last night at the annual dinner of the Medical Society of London held at the Savoy Hotel. Dr F. Clifford Rose, president, was in the chair and proposed the toast to the guests. Sir Peter Tizard, Master of the Society of Apothecaries, responded.

Chatham Dining Club

The Chatham Dining Club met last night at St Ermin's Hotel. The principal guest was Mr Lionel Murray and Mr Anthony Cripps was in the chair.

Company of Engineers

The Company of Engineers held their first livery dinner last night at 19 Old Broad Street, London, at which the Master, Alderman Sir Peter Gadsden, presided assisted by the Senior Warden, Sir Denis Rooke, the Middle Warden, Mr R. H. MacWilliam, and the Junior Warden, Mr T. J. C. Crocker The other speakers were Mr R. H. MacWilliam, General Sir Hugh Beach and Lord Nelson of Stafford.

Association of Certified Accountants

The annual dinner of the Association of Certified Accountants was held last night at Guildhall. Mr Newton K. Grant, president, presided.

The guests included:

The High Commissioners for Jamaica, Uganda, Malaysia and Trinidad and Tobago; the Bishop of London, Lord and Lady Cockfield, Lord and Lady Barnett, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, and Mrs Brittan and Mr Peter Rees, QC, MP.

Chaplains (Church of Scotland and Free Churches) Royal Air Force

At a dinner held at the Chaplains' School, Amport House, Andover, last night the Principal Chaplain, the Rev A. Glen Bowie, welcomed the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, The Right Rev Dr J. F. McLuskey, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy. Among the other guests were Air Vice-Marshal J. Jones, Air Commodore H. F. Renton, WRAF, the Rev A. Karreman (Royal Netherlands Air Force), the Ven Glyn Renowden, RAF, and the Rev I. Vincent, RN.

Service dinner

Northumbrian Universities Air Squadron

Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, Controller of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, and Air Vice-Marshal R. C. F. Peirse, AOC and Commandant RAF College Cranwell, were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Northumbrian Universities Air Squadron held last night in the Officers' Mess, RAF Leeming. Squadron Leader D. Wooldridge presided.

University news

Sheffield

The following honorary degrees will be conferred:

LittD: Sir Peter Middleton, Permanent Secretary at the Treasury; and Mr H. Francis Constantine, former director, Sheffield City Art Galleries.

DEng: Emeritus Professor Sir Hugh Ford, FRS, nominated president of the new Institute of Metals.

DMet: Dr Robin B. Nicholson, FRS, Chief Scientist, Central Policy Review Staff.

DSc: Canon Dr George Tolley, director of the Open Tech Unit, Manpower Services Commission, Sheffield.

LLD: Dr Ralph Riley, FRS, Secretary, Agricultural and Food Research Council; Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls; Professor John C Smith, QC, professor of law, Nottingham University.

MD: Emeritus Professor Sir Douglas Black, former president of the Royal College of Physicians.

MPhil: Mr Michael A. Goode, solicitor and chairman of the Faculty Staffing Committee at the university.

Sir Peter Middleton: Sheffield honour

Leverhulme Memorial Lecture

Sir Arthur Lewis, Professor of Economics and International Affairs, Princeton University, delivered the fifth Leverhulme Memorial Lecture at the Liverpool University this week. Sir Arthur, Nobel prizewinner for economics in 1979, spoke on "trends in world trade". The Leverhulme Memorial Lecture is established and financed as a triennal lecture by the trustees of the Leverhulme Trust Fund.

£5,000 Bond winners

The £5,000 Premium Bond winners in March are:

1AN 293539
25AF 610631
26AK 312896
28AT 764431
30AW 203853
31AZ 644478
18P 711810
[illegible]
3FL 740761
6FW 828113
9F 063764
2HP 224367
7JZ 968278
9JL 819774
4KT 354819
10KL 890160
10KT 838210
7LF 022672
7MF 024209
15PF 638834
6QK 364898
6QT 659801

12RB 515496
18RT 992188
26RS 523454
6SK 282685
6SW 290822
5TB 296818
[illegible]
15VN 981498
16VP 298899
18VS 622662
19VK 962049
5WF 851318
5WN 088487
6WP 983765
16WK 746864
19WK 780270
18XB 936423
16XT 401304
22F 763632
52F 926929
16ZB 382008

Latest appointments

Mr John Leonard Knox QC, to be Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the place of Mr Justice Scott.

Mr Derek Day to be British High Commissioner to Canada, in succession to Lord Moran, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service.

Mr P. G. Nathan to be chairman of the London Playing Fields Society.

Luther programme wins award

The BBC Radio 4 programme, *Fire in the City*, commemorating the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth, won the open award in the Sandford St Martin Trust 1983 religious radio awards, presented at a ceremony at Lambeth Palace, this week.

Radio Clyde's programme, *A Bucketful of God*, was the runner-up.

OBITUARY

MR PAUL ROTHA

Documentary film maker

Mr Paul Rotha, who died on March 7 at the age of 76, was a British film maker who made a strong contribution especially to the documentary film, in this country, as well as producing films and writing extensively on the theory of film, film history and as a reviewer.

Paul Rotha was born in London on June 3, 1907. His earliest interests were artistic; after studying at the Slade School of Art he worked for a time as a painter and designer, as well as writing art criticism for *The Connoisseur* (1927-1928).

He soon went on to film-making, finding his first employment in films with the newly formed unit of the Empire Marketing Board making documentaries. His first notable film was *Contact* (1932), followed during the next few years by *Rising Tide*, *Shipyard* and *The Face of Britain* (1935). All of these showed a strong pictorial sense and a taste for pronounced visual contrasts, but none was a mere aesthetic exercise in style, for Rotha was deeply affected by the social preoccupations of the time and these interests emerge clearly in his films, either directly or by implication. At this time also he was known as one of the most trenchant of the younger British film critics, a stern and opinionated crusader for the recognition of the film as a worthwhile art form.

His books of the Thirties, *Celluloid*, *Documentary Film* and especially *The Film Till Now*, probably did more than any other writer's to form the taste of his generation.

During the later Thirties he continued to make films himself, generally of a more doctrinaire turn than before, and always distinguished by his grasp of his material and mastery of the medium (during this period too he was assisted on a number of films by the great German film-writer Carl Meyer). Among the most familiar films he made were *Today We Live*, *New Worlds of Old* and *The Fourth Estate*.

From 1936 also he turned to the production side of films, producing a number of films directed by others, and during the War this took up a large part of his time. He did, however, find time to direct at least one of his most famous and influential films, *World of Plenty* (1943). This film instituted, more than any other single work, a new type of cinema, the film-argument: the material, culled from a wide variety of sources, was edited in a masterly fashion into a compelling tract on the subject of the world's natural resources; everything was subjected to the basic work of expounding a viewpoint and arguing a policy.

This line of development was continued in *Land of Promise* (1945) and *The World is Rich* (1947), and perhaps constitutes Rotha's most significant contribution to the film.

In his later active years Paul Rotha was in general more concerned with writing (*Rotha on Film*, 1958) and administration than with film-direction; for a time he was director of the BBC Documentary Film Unit. In 1950 he made his first feature film, *No Resting Place*, a story of wandering Irish tinkers, shot on location with a semi-professional cast.

1953 brought *World Without End*, a film for UNESCO about problems in Mexico and Siam directed by Rotha and Basil Wright. In his handling of the Mexican sequence Rotha showed, as well as the expected grasp of the sociological implications, a sensuous feeling for visual beauty which must have come as a surprise to those who had forgotten his early training as a painter; and in 1958 he made another feature film, a thriller called *Cat and Mouse*.

The Life of Adolf Hitler which was premiered in Hamburg in 1961 was a film biography using private film archives from many countries, including the USSR; it had its first English language premiere in Cork before opening in London, at the Academy Cinema. *The Silent Raid* appeared in 1962.

Paul Rotha was, in his time, one of the most influential of all theorists of the cinema, though his theories were too frequently allowed to obscure for him the merits of films which did not happen to fit in with them. This meant that as a critic he was often provocative, but limited.

His true monument is to be found rather in the films he made, where his ideas were allowed full play, with the most fruitful results. His mastery of his material was complete, and his documentaries provided intellectual stimulation as well as the incidental visual felicities which are frequently all the more innocuous type of documentary has to offer. His aim, in both his writing and his films, was to make people think, and in that at least his success was complete.

SIR LESLIE FARRER

Sir Leslie Farrer, KCVO who died on March 6 at the age of 84, was Private Solicitor to King George VI and to the Queen from 1937 to 1964.

He combined a career of high distinction in the law with wide cultural interests that ranged from architecture and painting to philosophy, ancient and modern.

The long hours he worked and the weight of his responsibility as private solicitor to George VI and, then, to the Queen, and his partnership in the family firm never prevented him from relaxing with his friends and cultivating his cherished garden. A repository of many secrets, he was a model of discretion and, at the same time, a conversationalist with a nice turn of humour.

An enthusiastic traveller and motorist, he delighted in visiting places of historic or architectural value at home and abroad.

Walter Leslie Farrer was born on January 30, 1900, and went up to Balliol as an Exhibitioner from Rugby. At Oxford he took Firsts in Greats and Law. After coming down he joined Farrer & Co. which had been established since the early 18th Century in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

He quickly made a name for himself in Common Law, particularly industrial and commercial, but became occupied to an increasing extent with clients, many of them in the aristocracy, who entrusted them with their affairs. Some of these connexions went back several generations and the archives of the firm, in which Farrer took great pride, contain much marterial of rich social and historical value.

Appointed solicitor to George VI at the time of the abdication Edward VIII, he continued to act in that capacity for the monarchy until his retirement in 1964. Several matters he had to handle were of a delicate nature and the statements which, through his firm, he had, from time to time, to issue were always marked by clarity and brevity.

From 1945-52 he was a member of the Council of the Law Society, and from 1953-63 on the Disciplinary Committee under the Solicitors' Acts. He was Vice-Chairman of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales, President, in 1955, of the Selden Society, a member of the Committee of the Solicitors' Clerks Pension Fund, and a Director of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

He served on the Boards of The London Life Association of which he was President, 1966-73; The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society; and of The Mercantile & General Reinsurance Company; and was a Liveryman of the Fishmongers Company, becoming Prime Warden in 1968/9. In 1948 he was made KCVO.

Farrer married in 1926 Marjorie Laura Pollock, daughter of the 1st Viscount Hanworth and they had one son and one daughter. His wife died in 1981.

PROF RICHMOND LATTIMORE

Professor Richmond Lattimore, who died on February 26, was the leading translator of Greek poetry of his generation.

Born at Paotingfu, China on May 6, 1906, he was the son of David Lattimore, a missionary; Professor Owen Lattimore, the specialist in Chinese and Asiatic affairs, is his elder brother. After graduating from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1925, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a Rhodes Scholar, and took a First in Greats in 1932.

Like other distinguished American scholars, he took his doctorate under W A Oldfather at the University of Illinois at Urbana, with a thesis which became a standard work, *Themes in Greek and Latin Epitaphs* (1942). In 1935 he joined the faculty of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, and remained loyal to it in the face of flattering offers from celebrated institutions up to the moment of his retirement

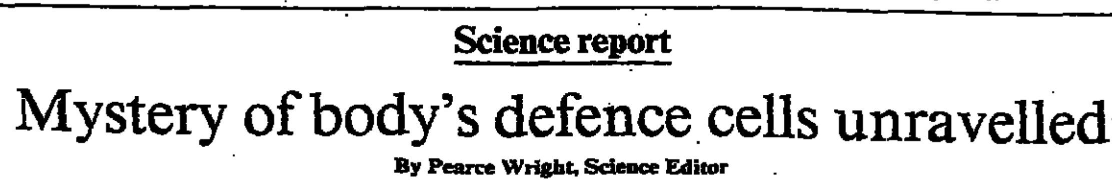
Lattimore was a poet of distinction, whose verse appeared in numerous anthologies; much of his best work may be found in the volumes *Sestina for a Far-off Summer* (1962) and *The Stride of Time* (1966). But he is best known as a translator, having translated Pindar (1947; 2nd edn. 1976), the *Iliad* (1951), the *Odyssey* (1967), Hesiod (1959) and many tragedies of Aeschylys, Sophocles and Euripides, some which will be found in the standard series of translations published by the Chicago Press.

He was a Greek scholar of great distinction; and though he did not edit texts, and seldom ventured into textual criticism, had an exceptional knowledge of and feeling for Greek. In the field of pure scholarship, his best and most important works are *The Poetry of Greek Tragedy* (1958) and *Story Patterns in Greek Tragedy* (1963).

His poetic gifts together with his learning enabled him to produce a series of translations of the leading Greek poets which are not only faithful to the originals but have a genuine poetic quality of their own.

After his retirement he produced a rendering of the New Testament which deserves to be better known in this country; being both more accurate and more felicitous than that contained in the New English Bible.

Lattimore married Alice Bockstahler, a dancer and teacher of dancing, in 1935, and they had two sons, one of whom, Professor Steven Lattimore, is a well-known classical archaeologist.



Science report

Mystery of body's defence cells unravelled

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Two of the most important components in the body's defence system against infections are the T-lymphocyte and B-lymphocyte cells. They also combat tumours and are involved in the process of rejection in organ transplants.

Although their existence and the fact that T-lymphocytes are produced by the thymus gland and B-lymphocytes are generated in bone marrow have been known for many years, the mechanism by which they react with, and kill, organisms or cells that they identify as harmful has provoked one of the great controversies of immunology.

At the root of the mystery, is the way a microscopic cell such as a T-lymphocyte behaves in effect like a biochemical factory. It has the ability to make biomolecules with thousands of variations, but it chooses to make just the one which will attach to, and destroy, the particular virus, cancer or transplanted organ that has invaded the body.

Three reports in the latest *Nature* go a long way to answering the question. The discovery has been made in different approaches by teams working with Dr Mark Davis of Stanford University, California, and Professor Tak Mak, of Toronto University.

They describe how they have used the latest advances in genetic manipulation for cloning to snip out the genes in T-cells which regulate the production of the biomolecules that destroy foreigners.

That means they have unravelled the genetic sequence of DNA and RNA which carry the code that controls the biomolecule receptor on the surface of the cell of the T-lymphocyte that recognizes the invading antigens – which may be an abnormal protein on the surface of a cell infected by a virus.

The analyses show that the genes of the T-cells are related to those that carry out the same role in B-cells.

The B-cell part of the immune system works because the lymphocytes carry antibodies on their surfaces to counteract infectious substances. When an antigen is detected, B-cells multiply furiously and pour out antibody to destroy the foreign protein, and consequently the object to which it is attached.

The T-cell operates in a far more complicated way. It consists of a family of helper, suppressor and killer cells. In addition to attacking unwanted substances, they also assist B-cells in performing their work.

However, T-cells look for more than one opposing molecule before they attack.

They also identify molecules which carry the code for what is called the major histocompatability complex, or in other words provide the hallmark which makes a heart, liver or kidney unique to an individual.

Nature, Vol 308, No 5955.

[مكرر من الأصل]

THE ARTS

Cinema

The bomb, sex, Berlin: Hitchcock beats all

Testament (PG)
Gate. Notting Hill: Gate. Bloomsbury

Flight to Berlin (15)
Chelsea Cinema. Camden Plaza

Vertigo (PG)
Plaza, Electric Screen. Portobella Road

Love Streams (15)
Premiere. Shaftesbury Avenue

Risky Business (18)
Circus: Classic Tottenham Court Road; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue; and others.

Hollywood first began to speculate on the nuclear holocaust at the height of the first Cold War. in 1951, with Arch Oboler's *Five*. Subsequent and more sophisticated films followed: *On the Beach*, *Dr Strangelove*, *Fail Safe*. Lately we have had *War Games* and *The Day After*. *Testament*, though, is the first nuclear disaster film made by a woman: and the director. Lynne Littman, herself feels that a woman's approach is necessarily different from a man's.

"I think all mothers experience a feeling that boils down to: 'We're not giving life in order to watch our children die' . . . while men seem to get involved in debating the logistics of nuclear warfare".

The script is from a story by Carol Amen, which appeared in a feminist magazine. There are no politicians or scientists or nuclear hardware in sight. There are no preliminaries to the disaster. and after it no longer any communications to tell the people what has happened and where. It could be war, or a dreadful error. or terrorism.

This is probably how it would be. Ms Littman is unsparingly realistic in documenting the gradual effects of social disintegration. Hamelin is as nice a little town as ever existed outside TV soap opera, full of busy, friendly folk. At first they rally bravely, with democratic meetings in the church and orderly plans to conserve resources and maintain calm and normality. But the best intentions are no proof against the panic that comes with the daily spread of famine, sickness and death. Nerves break, and people must defend themselves against their neighbours with guns.

The focus of the story is one family: a mother (played with fine unsentimentality by Jane Alexander) and her three children. The husband is away from home at the moment of the catastrophe, and is lost, somewhere out there. The woman watches two children die; yet along with her elder son, forced to sudden maturity, she somehow still clings to the momory of happiness and moral values. This is the lifeline of optimism in Ms Littman's devastating vision. It is tough but essential viewing for times when it is easy to forget that politics are people. The film opens at the Gate Notting Hill and Gate Bloomsbury, not, as stated on this page on Tuesday, at the Plaza.

Christopher Petit is a director whose films – *Radio On*, *An Unsuitable Job For A Woman* and now *Flight to Berlin* – command a lot of sympathy. Petit began his career as a serious and dedicated critic, and brings the same fervour to film-making. He is in reaction against a British cinema which he sees restricted by literary preoccupations and "good taste": he want to be a European director.

Flight to Berlin confirms, however, the inward-looking quality of his work. He is so devoted to the craft that his films are really about making films and nothing else. It is a valid approach, but limits the audience to those who share his preoccupations.

No wonder then that in *Flight to Berlin* the only motive for events and people often seems to be that they are like other films. The film begins with all the premises of a thriller: a girl, who like some Hitchcock innocent, flees to Berlin under suspicion of murder. But Petit comes from a generation that thought that telling stories was somehow too obvious and easy and unworthy for films; and this narrative is quickly abandoned.

What remains, with the equivocal characters and drift of incidents, is a *pastiche* of 1960s European art movies. The heroine overlays her odyssey with a subjective commentary that sounds wiser if you only half-listen ("You . . . leave the past behind but by some strange chance you find the past still ahead of you – waiting"). Her sister (Lisa Kreutzer) is the familiar voyeur-with-camera. There is a mysterious "dealer"; and Eddie Constantine as the kind of real-life icon and oracle beloved of the *nouvelle vague*, delivering sage maxims like "Keep a moving target. A moving target is always very hard to hit".

It is all *déja vu*: the incessant cool music; the AFN newcaster heard over images of cars on the *autobahns*, the bar encounters, windows across courtyards, the streets in which there is inevitably some bit of comic business going on in the background. Petit has skill, style, a fine cameraman and the ability to find the means to make his films. All he needs now is to get out on his own.



James Stewart and Kim Novak in *Vertigo*: a quarter of a century old, maybe not the very best of Hitchcock, but still as good as anything on view at the moment

It is a lesson to return to the 26-year-old *Vertigo*. While Petit shamefacedly evades his story, Hitchcock, as he had always done, goes painstakingly about the business of an absurdly inprobable melodrama. The story was suggested by a novel by Boileau and Narcejac.

Within the framework of the melodrama and a bright, superficial script, Hitchcock still could find the means to explore the curious depths of the psyche which fascinated him professionally and tormented him privately. The trick is in the perfect skill, deceptively easy, with which images and actors are manipulated. Hitchcock can invent the most elaborate technical effects – the famous back-tracking zoom shots to create the effect of vertigo, or the climactic kiss which involved a whole elaborate *mise-en-scène* and revolving platforms – and yet totally integrate them into the flow and necessity of the narrative.

Vertigo was never the best of Hitchcock, whether in 1958 or 1984: the story remained rather silly: and the animation dream-sequence was always uncomfortable. It is still a good deal better than anything else that may currently be seen around.

Space prevents proper justice to John Cassavetes' *Love Streams*, which just won the main prize of the Berlin Film Festival, and is certainly his best film. Based on Ted Allan's autobiographical play, which Cassavetes directed on the stage, this is the director-writer-actor's first collaboration with another writer. The result is a more powerful drive to the narrative, though Cassavetes remains an indulgent self-editor, and the film is overlong at 130 minutes. It is the story of a pair of acute Californian neurotics, brother and sister, fairly destructive of others, and sustained by a mutual love that just falls short of incestuous. Life, says the brother, is "suicides, divorces, promises broken and kids smashed". Yet life (and the film) can be funny, too.

Risky Business is the writer-director debut of Paul Brickman, who scripted Jonathan Demme's *Citizen Band*; and it has moments of the kindly irony of that film. It tells the story of an adolescent who sets out to live it up while his parents are away for a few days, and ends up turning their classy home into a brothel. There are unmistakable vestiges of an intended satire on contemporary materialism (the boy's carnal enterprize wins him a place in Princeton's business school) but a lot of it ends up as teenage titillation. Rebecca De Mornay, who plays a touching bereaved mother in *Testament* is as notable here in the role of a sharp young prostitute.

David Robinson

Television

Rampant gentility

People have been saying for some time now that London's docklands are on the up: judging by **Winter Sunlight** (C4), that is something of an understatement. The first episode of this leafy, gabled, French-polished four-parter from Limehouse Productions exuded a gentility of the sort you would have to hunt for even in the stockbroker belt.

Everybody had porcelain faces and porcelain voices, with the exception of Alice, who swore, and who was quite rightly bundled off straight away to an eventide home. Everyone else, of course, had Problems (the stuff of drama): stifled hopes, prying neighbours, illicit affairs, algebra. Everyone else, right down to soulful young Mick, 13, seemed older than Alice, and to be having much less fun.

Felicity, drawing her antique wedding dress on over her (giggle) suspenders, tried to put a brave face on things: "Marriage doesn't have to be forever, though right now I want it to be – and so does he.

For Leo, big in local government, and suffering clandestinely from 21-year itch, tired complaints about unfairly shared housework were a routine problem: "Don't give me the women's thing, Jane."

They really did talk like that, and they acted like it, too: heavy bouts of scene-setting, much tasteful bandying of each others' names, like a new, middle-class version of The Archers getting into gear. The director, Julian Amyes, was responsible a couple of years ago for a wonderfully gutsy adaptation of *Great Expectations*. Alas, he is here working under the aegis of a former producer of **Coronation Street**: these four episodes could be the thin end of a wedge.

It never rains but it pours. Last week, in **The Other Half**, we had Sir Angus Wilson and his friend Tony Garrett proving that a homosexual marriage could be as pleasant and even as socially acceptable as any heterosexual one. Last night's edition of **Forty Minutes**, entitled **Demelza's Baby** (BBC 2), invited us into the homespun bosom of a happy family, both of whose parents were women. (The welfare state would presumably designate it a one-parent family, drawing a tasteful veil.)

Demelza, who pounds the bongos for an "Afro-Cornish" band (playing Latin-American music), found herself accidentally in bed one night with a chap, and little Morgan (as in Morgan le Fay) was the result. She and her mate Judy were shown bringing up their tiny friend. Demelza: "It's the best thing that ever happened to us, having a baby."

Judging by the intelligent devotion with which young Morgan was treated, it seemed quite a good thing to happen to a baby, too.

Michael Church

Coliseum season

The ENO are standing by their policy of introducing the maximum possible number of new productions to the repertoire each season. In 1984/85 there will be nine productions to add to 13 revivals, and a number of them will be of unfamiliar works.

Janacek's *Osud* (Fate) gets its English stage premiere in a double bill with Kurt Weill's first setting of a Brecht text, *Mahagonny Songs* on September 8. There is another English stage premiere on December 20: Tchaikovksy's *Mazeppa*. Handel's *Xerxes* (conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras) comes in on February 23, the composer's birthday. And on May 15 there will be another birthday celebration: the first ENO staging of Sir Michael Tippett's *A Midsummer Marriage* on the day he reaches 80.

Gallery

Outsiders' approaches to Venice

While the splendid exhibition at the Royal Academy celebrates what can justifiably be called the golden age of Venetian painting, in Venice itself, at the Museo Correr, there is (until March 18) a fascinating exploration of *Venezia nell' Ottocento*, which could equally well be described as the city's iron age. Many of the charming cast-iron bridges erected from 1850 onwards were designed by the British engineer A. H. Neville, who had his own foundry at San Rocco, from which the bridges emerged in prefabricated sections to be assembled on site. His two most prominent bridges, over the Grand Canal, at the Scalzi and the Accademia, were both replaced in the 1930s, the latter with a "temporary" structure in wood which is now itself in urgent need of replacement.

The section covering architecture comes at the end of the exhibition, which begins with a group of allegorical depictions of Venice, mostly referring to the Austrian domination which lasted from the ignominious fall of the Republic in 1797 to 1866, when it became part of united Italy under the House of Savoy. The exhibition is subtitled "Images and Myth" and attempts, with some success, to show first of all how the fabric of the city presented itself, especially to foreign artists, and then how Venetians interpreted their own past.

Among the British artists who visited Venice during the century, Turner is the most important and the two watercolours by him which Ruskin donated to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, *The Riva degli Schiavoni* and *The Grand Canal*, are so luminously evocative that they must surely have been executed on the spot, as Ruskin himself affirmed.

Richard Parkes Bonnington's approach is more strictly typographical, although he enchances his views with consciously picturesque touches, such as the exotically garbed figures in the foreground of the Manchester City Art Gallery's exquisite *Doge's Palace and the Piazzetta*, painted in Paris from pencil sketches made on the spot. The French were also drawn to the city, notably Monet, represented by his *Doge's Palace* (New York, The Brooklyn Museum of Art) and *Santa Maria della Salute and the Grand Canal* (London, private collection), both also begun during his only visit to the city, in 1908, and completed in his Paris studio in preparation for exhibition at Bernheim-Jeune four years later. Their broad handling and discordant colours are somewhat disconcerting in the context of the exhibition, into which a more restrained work such as Boudin's delightful *Grand Canal, the Austrian boat* fits more comfortably.



***Scirocco* by Ralph Curtis**

America is represented by Whistler, whose etchings bring out the melancholy of the city's myriad alleys and courts, haunted by spectral figures, working or begging, and by Sargent whose bravura manner does full justice to the baroque richness of Longhena's masterpiece in *The entrance to the Salute* (Cambridge, The Fitzwilliam Museum).

The Venetians' own view of their surroundings oscillates between Ippolito Caffi's meticulous and dramatically lit scenes of great animation, such as the *Serenade Before the Piazzetta* (Venice, Museum of Modern Art, Cà Pesaro) and Guglielmo Ciardi's marvellously bleak views of the lagoon: one, from the Pasinetti collection features a tiny train puffing along the distant horizon. It is signed and dated 1867. The following year Ciardi, who was born in 1842, travelled to Florence, Rome and Naples, meeting other Italian artists and seeing works by contemporary French painters. As a result, his technique became more refined, without however any loss of vigour.

His mature style is seen at its best in a remarkable pair of hitherto unpublished works from a private collection in Milan: *The Giudecca Canal* and *Gondola in the Lagoon* in both of which the architectural element is reduced to a minimum.

The gondolier in the latter picture is clearly not a professional and Giuseppe Pavanello, in his catalogue entry, quotes from Théophile Gaütier's *Voyage* in which he draws attention to practice not only among "young patricians" of propelling their own gondolas, but of foreigners also, especially the English, *"en leur qualité de peuple nautique"*.

Ruskin acts as a link between two sections of the exhibition, the images and the myth, appropriately enough, it may be thought, since he contributed significantly to the diffusion of the first and the creation of the second. The first room on the second floor is dedicated to "the geniuses of Venetian painting", above all Titian, whose childhood is represented by William Dyce's famous depiction of the artist's first attempt at colour, now in the Aberdeen Art Gallery and his funeral by a vast (and rather bad) canvas by Enrico Gamba (Turin, Civic Gallery of Modern Art) together with a smaller, better version by Eugenio Moretti Larese (Vincenza, private collection), while Tintoretto is shown painting a portrait of his dead daughter in a work by Léon Cogniet (Bordeax, Museum of Fine Arts).

Venetian history is evoked by Francesco Hayez and Michelangelo Gridoletti and there is a section devoted to contemporary events, which includes Napoleone Nani's curious *Daniale Manin and Nicil Tommaseo, freed from prison, being borne in triumph in Piazza San Marco* (Fondazione Querini-Stampalia), in which a mass of circumstantial detail is lovingly rendered. Nani's picture is dated 1886, by which time a more relaxed, looser manner was gaining favour and is best exemplified in the work of Giacomo Favretto (1849-87) who was to some extent influenced by Ciardi.

Favretto's *Vandalism* (Milan, Brera), in which a hack restorer is mutilating a canvas by Tiepolo was not only a major triumph for the artist but is also significant in the context of the revival of interest in the eighteenth century, poineered by Pompeo Gherardo Molmenti, who published Tiepolo's Villa Valmarana frescoes in 1880, the year Favretto's picture was exhibited in Milan.

Jeffery Daniels

Concerts

Kirkby/Tubb/Rooley
Wigmore Hall

The entwining of two equal voices, their play of dissonance and resolution, is one of the most characteristic sounds of baroque music: at the end of Monterverdi's *Peppea* or in the duets of Bach's cantatas the balance of paired voices over the reliable tread of a continuo bass sums up the contained drama of the period.

But most examples of the form are little known and singers associated with the Consort of Musicke have ben exploring the rich Italian and English repertory in a pair of Wigmore Hall concerts: on Wednesday the sopranos Emma Kirkby and Evely Tubb joined Anthony Rooley. As the limits were set by the title "Vocal Duets before Handel", I was disappointed to find only a sprinkling of later music, no Cazzati, and no Steffani.

Instead there were some fascinating discoveries from an earlier period: Angelo Notari, who worked in England and Nicolo Fintei, whose deft setting of a Giulio Stronzzi text provided the evening's keynote in his description of the singer winging his way "from pole to pole in joyous flight". The flights were indeed fanciful, a little empty in some of the Monteverdi followers, though not in Sigismondo d'India's purposeful and dramatic virtuosity.

Miss Tubb did not mimic Miss Kirkby's easy, flowing clarity; she cultivated duskier, freer sound that provided some strong contrasts, and she declaimed Nicholas Lanier's setting of Hero's Lament with aptly hysterical fervour.

Nicholas Kenyon

Alexander Baillie
Queen Elizabeth Hall

A cellist who includes the unaccompanied Sonata by Kodály in his programme knows that technique will be measured against some of the most testing demands in the repertory, and Alexander Baillie on Wednesday was more than equal to them. His wholly expert performance had a beguiling virtuosity without flamboyance, a studied mastery in its practical application of the range of devices required which, at the same time, persuaded us it was much more than an exercise.

Mr Baillie's tone had a generous warmth and nobility all through its range, from a solid low register in which only an occasional rasp marred its effect, to a glowing top that sang out serenely. After hearing how he contended with Kodály, I began to think that he could be still more superb in one of the solo suities by Britten, which make as many but different demands, and resolve them into music of superior imagination to be borne in mind for a future programme, perhaps.

The cellist's regular duo partner, Kathron Sturrock, was for some unannounced reason unable to take part; she was gallantly replaced by Piers Lane. In the circumstances there could hardly be quite the same closeness of response in performance, and in the opening Beethoven sonata, Op 69 in A, Mr Baillie gave the impression of being the more even-tempered and conversational, whereas Mr Lane seemed to prefer more heavily accented phrasing.

They were more acceptably matched in Rachmaninov, whose G minor Sonata Op 19 invites outrageous sentiment and profits from moderation in all things. Though the broad span of the music is emotionally overdrawn for the time it occupies, this performance had an open-hearted warmth and skilfully shaded dynamics that were most affecting.

Noël Goodwin

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities steady: Gilts slip

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 27. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, March 12. Settlement Day, March 19.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT – ACTUARIES INDICES	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	442.63 (446.46)
500 SHARE INDEX	486.71 (485.62)
*EARNINGS YIELD	10.06% (10.06%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.59% (4.59%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.33 (12.30)
ALL SHARE INDEX	449.97 (448.12)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.78% (4.89%)
* estimated	(previous close)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

[illegible]

C – E

[illegible]

F – H

[illegible]

I – N

[illegible]

O – S

[illegible]

T – Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

31½	22½	Owners Abroad	31½	..	0.7	2.3 14.1
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	43	..	..	..
203	150	Pericom	200	..	2.4	1.2 31.7
155	123	Securiguard	123	−2	2.5	2.0 23.1
88	48	S.W Resources	73	−2	2.6	3.6 ..

• Ex dividend a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.3 at 81.1.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS

[illegible]

GOLD

[illegible]

EURO-$DEPOSITS

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Assoc Energy 5p Ord (158a)	[illegible]
Brent Inv £1 Ord (a)	148
CML Microsystems (130*a)	[illegible]
Datasery Inc Com Stk $0.05	75−2
Denman's Electrical 25p Ord (162a)	175
Dewey Warren Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	110
Grosvenor Squar 10p Ord (91a)	100+1
Henara 10p Ord (95)	95
Horne Robert Group 20p Ord	30−5
Do "A" NV (At 156 per unit a)	[illegible]
Kent J 5p Ord (35a)	41
Morgan Communications 5p Ord (66a)	75
Norbain Electronics 5p Ord (110a)	190−5
Radio Clyde 25p Ord NV (60a)	69
Sangers Photographics 10p Ord (23a)	25½
Unibond 25p Ord (105a)	114
Valin Pollen Int 5p Ord (110a)	155
Welpac 10p Ord (10a)	[illegible]
XYLLYX 10p Ord (50a)	46

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

هكذا من الأصل.

مكبرا من الأصل

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The crock of gold still eludes the Midland

Midland Bank has gone to great lengths to assure its anxious staff that the problems at Crocker National Bank, its Californian subsidy, do not threaten their future. After last year's special $107m provision, which leaves Midland Bank's 1983 pre-tax profits down from £251m to £225m, shareholders too would have appreciated a reassuring word. Sir Donald Barron, chairman, and his team were unable to provide one yesterday. They had been advised by lawyers on both sides of the Atlantic that if they answered questions on Crocker they could run into legal problems in the United States from Crocker's minority shareholders. There is irony there.

What they felt able to say was not entirely reassuring. Mr John Harris, one of the Midland directors, who was recently despatched to Crocker where he is now number two with the rank of senior vice-chairman, has been assessing Crocker's loan portfolio and establishing a new working relationship between Midland and Crocker. He has no illusions that there is much hard work still to be done.

Crocker's contribution to Midland's results was a £17m loss last year compared with a £46m profit in 1982 and in Mr Harris's words: "It would be tempting fate to predict a rapid turnround, although we would be disappointed if Crocker did not return to profitability this year."

It is not easy to reconcile this statement with the assurances from senior Crocker executives last year that the banks' property provisions were a one-off blow and Crocker was expected to be back in profit in the first quarter of this year. The inference many City analysts are now drawing is that there will be further sizeable provisions and Crocker's performance this year is unlikely to be much to write home about. W. Greenwell for instance, which had been forecasting profits of £370m from Midland in 1984, is now expecting about £333m.

Crocker, apart, the international side of Midland's activities has suffered from heavy provisions (29 per cent higher) and the trade finance subsidiary is also still having a difficult time. Total provisions are up from £196m to £318m and as at Barclays and National Westminster, there is a sharp rise in general provision from £34m to £90m, much of that is to cover Midland's exposure to uncertain sovereign debt.

The cheerful news is on the domestic side where profits before loan interest are up by a quarter to £287m – 90 per cent of the group total. Domestic subsidiaries, including Thomas Cook and Northern Bank, have generally done better.

Efforts to cut costs in the United Kingdom are also bearing fruit. Staff numbers were two per cent lower and improved spreads and sharp rises in fes and bank charges, which all the clearers have been pushing through, have improved the picture.

Midland have been discriminating in its UNited Kingdom lemding: domestic advances rose by seven per cent which is a slightly slower rate of growth than the other banks seem to be experiencing. This form of restraint contributes towards a stronger balance sheet. The combination of disposals and last year's capital raising have have also strengthened the balance sheet ratios.

As for the dividend, Midland has cut the end-year payment to leave the year's total unchanged at 25.5p.

Deepening gloom over New York

Mr Reagan's Chief Economic Adviser, Mr Martin Feldstein, added his voice yesterday to the growing chorus of woe about the performance of the US economy, and threw sensitive markets into further shock. Mr Feldstein predicted that US first quarter growth should exceed 6 per cent at an annual rate, a percentage strong enough, to frighten any remaining bulls of US bonds who had quailed at the sight of the near-5 per cent expansion rate in the final quarter of last year.

Not surprisingly, stock and bond markets eased. The damage was by no means as severe as that inflicted by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in his speech on Wednesday to the US League of Savings Institution. He offered yet more gloom about the US federal deficit ("Unfortunately people aren't talking about cutting $50bn. in fiscal 1985").

A recalcitrant Congress is the obvious target of both speeches, and the view from New York last night was that enough tactical pressure could be created to push tax-raising measures through before the April recess. Merrill Lynch, for example, is looking for a $135 billion package covering the next three years, organized round a one-one ratio of tax increases to spending cuts.

Further out is the spectacle of significant international disruption threatened by possible sovereign default. Argentina, for one, is now well in arrears with repayments of its $44 billion debts, and the country's Bank Advisory Committee is meeting in New York.

Scope for American manoeuvre may well be further limited by the crop of impending US economic data. The latest US money supply figures are due out overnight, analysts are shooting for a fall in M-1 of $2 billion after a rise of $3 billion which took the growth to very top end of the 4-8 per cent target range.

Electra's dash for the stable door

Yesterday's new Business Expansion Scheme fashioned by Electra Risk Capital bears all the signs of a horse quickly unleashed in case the stable door is shut on Tuesday. Electra is trying to raise £1.1m for the Brook Stud Company, whose business is breeding, selling and boarding thoroughbred horses. The money will be used principally to expand the stud by buying shares in "stallions of international appeal, and bloodstock which the company's directors believe will show a long-term capital profit". Significantly the offer will close and the proceeds be fully invested by April 5, just four weeks away.

It is hard to see how Brook Stud fits in with the spirit of the Business Expansion Scheme, however closely it meets the letter. The company in question was founded in 1926 and has, so far as we know, been run on a sound footing. It employs just 11 people, and there is no suggestion that the BES money will lead to new recruitment. Neither is there any claim that the money is needed for research into breeding methods.

If the Chancellor is contemplating restricting the scope of the BES for the new tax year, the Electra stable has given him some very timely ammunition.

Cadbury may seek US cash to fund expansion drive

By Jeremy Warner

Cadbury Schweppes, the big confectionery and soft drinks group, is examining the possibility of placing up to 44 million of its shares, or a maximum of 10 per cent of its issued share capital, with investors in the United States. The shares are traded in the form of American Depository Receipts.

The chairman, Sir Adrian Cadbury, said yesterday that the group had embarked on a significant programme of capital spending on its businesses in the United States and it was considering entering the US equity market.

With about 8 per cent of the US confectionery market and a much smaller proportion of the soft drinks market, the company said that it felt it lacked the "clout" it would like in the United States. It plans to spend heavily on organic expansion of its confectionery business until it has something approaching double that share of the market.

Sir Adrian said that he saw the involvement of American investors as a part of the company's strategy of seeking a higher profile in the US, and while he did not expect the company to achieve the dominant positions of Mars and Hershey in the US confectionery market, he did hope that Cadbury would break free of the second rung of confectionery groups with shares in the 5 per cent to 10 per cent range.

Stock market analysts expect Cadbury to be followed by a large number of British companies seeking greater involvement by American investors. BTR, the big industrial conglomerate which reports full-year profits next week, is widely rumoured to be considering a similar move to that of Cadbury.

A buoyant performance in US operations helped to life Cadbury's pretax profits by 19.2 per cent from £89.7m to £106.6m last year. In North America, trading profits rose from £19.6m to £26.9m on the back of a double figure gain in the volume of sales.


Sir Adrian Cadbury: aiming to double market share

Cadbury's main market in Britain was difficult last year. The group was unable to push through any price increases and there was no rise in the volume of goods sold. Even so, trading profits pushed ahead from £51.5m to £57.3m, helped by the better productivity the group has achieved since cutting its workforce.

The company is also hopeful that the product rationalization it started five years ago

Cadbury's Creme Eggs have proved a hugh marketing success. The company managed to sell 200 million of them last year in Britain alone – four for every head of population – and exprted more than 100 million to the United States. In January this year, sales were 40 per cent higher than the same manth of 1983, helped by the "Conundrum" golden egg treasure hunt the group has devised.

The Cadbury share price rose 5p to 135p on ws of the results, which were better than expected. A final dividend of 3.9p is being promised, raising the total for the year from 4.9p to 5.4p.

Sir Adrian said: "Investment in America remains a priority and other areas of expansion are the Pacific Basin and South America.

US worries hit gilts

Fears of higher US interest rates produced a flurry of nervous selling in Government securities yesterday as the dollar rallied on foreign exchanges.

Prices fell by as much as £½ at the longer end and the new "tap", Exchequer, 10 per cent, 1989, opened at a small discount in first-time dealings. Dealers said investors were anxiously awaiting the latest US money supply figures.

Equities recovered from a nervous start, with the FT Index closing 2.3 up at 837.7 and the FT-SE 100 advancing 0.2 to 1055.8.

Market report, page 18

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1055.8 up 0.2 (day's high: 1056.0, Low: 1050.9)
FT Index: 837.7 up 2.3
FT Gilts: 83.18 down 0.17
FT All Share: 500.06 down 0 64
Bargains: 23,502
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 108.34 down 0.34
New York: Dow Jones Industrial (latest) 1142.27 down 1.36
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,959 down 61.66
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1077.55 down 13.89
Amsterdam: 167.6 down 2.3
Sydney: AO Index 718.4 down 6.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1011.8 down 3.2
Brussels: General Index 143.13 down 0.45
Paris: CAC Index 160.7 down 1.0
Zurich: SKA General 303.20 down 4.20.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4580 down 180pts
Index 81.1 down 0.3
DM 3.7750 unchanged
FrF 11.62.00 up 0.0250
Yen 327.50 down 2.00
Dollar
Index 125.4 up 0.8
DM 2.5885 up 0.0325

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4585
Dollar DM 2.5880
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.590985
SDR £0.724228

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $396.35 pm $397.25
close $396.00-$396.50 (£271.50-272.00)
New York (latest): $396.75

UK trade surplus falls to £2bn

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Britain's deficit on overseas trade in goods other than oil widened by a massive £5.3 billion year to £7.5 billion. The deterioration was concentrated in trade in manufactures which recorded a deficit of £2.1 billion, the first since the industrial revolution, after a surplus of £2.5 billion in 1982.

The worsening trade balance, only partly reduced by a growing oil surplus, was the chief factor behind the drop in overall current account surplus from £5.6 billion in 1982 to £2 billion last year. A £500m deficit on visible trade – the first since 1979 – was countered by a £2.5 billion surplus on the invisible account, which includes services such as insurance and shipping.

The Government's latest forecast for the current balance of payments this year and next will be published in the Budget on Tuesday. It is expected to show a significant, if lower, surplus, rather than the bare balance predicted in November, as trade prospects improve with the reviving world economy.

The private sector and state industries notched up a surplus on invisible earnings of £6.6 billion last year – a slight fall from 1982 – but the invisible account overall worsened by £700m.

Travel, civil aviation and the City all increased their foreign income, with a notable rise for insurance, particularly Lloyd's, according to the Central Statistical Office.

But the surplus on interest, profits and dividends fell as higher profits from North Sea activities and subsidiaries of overseas companies were repatriated abroad. There was also a small worsening in the deficit on government transfers, mostly due to extra payments to the EEC and more Third World aid.

Investment in overseas stocks and shares was little changed last year at £6.3 billion, but there are signs that the outflow from the financial institutions may have peaked

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
£m, seasonally adjusted

		Visible Balance	Invisible Balance	Current Balance
1981		3652	3620	7272
1982		2384	3167	5551
1983		−500	2549	2049
1982	Q1	471	636	1107
	Q2	211	816	1237
	Q3	588	649	1237
	Q4	1114	1066	2180
1983	Q1	203	891	1094
	Q2	−460	423	−37
	Q3	−248	901	653
	Q4	5	334	339

Source: Central Statistical Office

Hawley seeks £34m for US purchases

By William Kay, City Editor

Hawley Group, the cleaning, leisure and security company led by Mr Michael Ashcroft, is asking shareholders for £34.3m to finance an important push into the US.

The money is to be raised through a rights issue at the rate of seven new shares for every 20 held, at a price of 80p compared with last night's market price of 93p, down 5p on the day. Officially, the cash will largely be used to reduce borrowings. However, Mr Ashcroft said yesterday: "Because we operate in fragmented markets, we have to make numerous small acquisitions. But you cannot keep placing shares every few weeks to pay for them, so now we shall have enough cash to pay for a series of deals."

A string of such takeovers swelled Hawley almost out of recognition last year. Figures released yesterday show turnover up from £40.4m to £137m, pretax profits up from £5.3m to £14.2m, but earnings per share improved less spectacularly from 4.5p to 6.1p. Analysts are expecting £26m profits this year, without any more acquisitions.

The US expansion will be spearheaded by Hawley obtaining a share listing in New York.

TKM stakeholder named

By Our City Staff

Mr Ron Brierley, whose £150m business empire in Australia spans the operation of a railway, flour manufacturing, funeral parks and wool trading, has emerged as the man behind an 8.1 per cent shareholding that has been built up in Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings), the troubled international trading group.

Mr Brierley, an accountant by training, is well known in Australia for taking interests in international trading groups. His talent is said to be in spotting asset-rich, undervalued companies for acquisition

TKM said yesterday that it had never heard of his company, Industrial Equity, before receiving news of the share stake, and it had no idea what Mr Brierley's plans for the investment were.

BA names flotation brokers

By Jonathan Davis,
Financial Correspondent

British Airways yesterday announced the appointment of two stockbroking firms which will act as its advisers in the run-up to the airline's flotation, scheduled for next year.

The two firms are Rowe & Pitman and Phillips & Drew. They will become brokers to the company and can expect to continue this role after privatization has taken place.

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank which is advising the Department of Transport on the flotation, is looking for two other stockbroking firms to act for the Government in the issue.

The sale has been provisionally scheduled for next spring, and is likely to value British Airways at between £800m and £1,000m, which will make it the second largest government privatization issue so far undertaken, the biggest being the British Telecom flotation planned for this autumn.

Whereas Rowe & Pitman have been involved in previous government issues such as Britoil in 1982, Phillips & Drew have not been involved before.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Opec likely to defend oil price

The influential monitoring committee of the Petroleum Exporting Countries meets in Vienna today, determined to maintain world stability in oil prices and output, against increasing North Sea output and Nigerian demands for increased production to earn foreign exchange.

The current strength of the pound against the dollar - all oil transactions are in US dollars - has so far made it easier for Opec to accept current North Sea output, though Britain has refused to agree a quota.

● A request from Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International to block an exchange of shares between Warner Communications and Chris-Craft Industries was refused by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8.75-9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛
3 month interbank 9 1/16-9

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/16-10 5/16
3 month DM 5 9/16-5 7/16 3 month Fr F 16 3/16-16 1/16

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/16
Treasury long bond 97 7/32-97 11/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 8, 1984, to March 6, 1984, inclusive: 9.373 per cent.

Pontin plans theme park

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

An aquatic theme park, with two huge water slides as key attractions, is planned for Scarborough's North Bay, opening in June at a first-year cost of around £500,000. The park is being backed by Sir Fred Pontin;s new leisure group based on Kunick Holdinds.

Sir Fred, whose other most recent acquisition was the London Dungeon for £1m, is forecsting for the leisure group pretax profits of around £500,000 for the year to next September. These are likely to grow to about £1m next year as the profit potential of acquisitions and new projects comes through, according to Sir Fred.

Negotiations are in hand for the group to get a share quotation soon.

Sir Fred, who is hoping to get an English Tourist Board grant to help with the cost,said research indicated "great success" for the park.

Dealers discount US optimism

Dollar stages technical rally

By Peter Wilson-Smith,
Banking Correspondent

The dollar rose sharply on the foreign exchange markets yesterday against a background of firming dollar interest rates and indications that the US economy is still moving ahead strongly.

Dealers said the dollar's surge was a technical reaction to its recent sharp falls against other leading currencies. Since January the dollar has tumbled from DM 2.84 against the Deutsche mark and also fallen sharply against the Japanese yen. Dealers said a rebound was to be expected after such a rapid fall.

Fanning the dollar's strength was yesterday's prediction from Mr Martin Feldstein, Chief Presidential Economic Adviser, that first-quarter growth in the US economy would exceed 6 per cent at an annual rate. The trend was also helped by the recent remarks of Mr Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board chairman, over the dangers of the budget deficit.

However, some dealers were cetain that this had not prompted any fundamental reassessment of the currency.


Martin Feldstein: growth to exceed 6 per cent

"They could have said exactly the same thing last week and the dollar would have gone the other way," one said yesterday.

The dollar closed yesterday up 3.25 pfennigs at DM 2.5885, having touched DM 2.59 at one stage. On its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies it gained 0.8 to 125.4.

The pound was still unsettled by uncertainty over United Kingdom interest rates although it remained on the sidelines for much of yesterday. It lost ground against the dollar closing 1.8 cents lower at $1.4580 and its trade-weighted value fell 0.3 to 81.1. However, it finished unchanged against the Deutsche mark at DM 3.7750.

There was still no firm indication yesterday of how the other big banks would respond to the 0.25 per cent cut in base rate to 8.75 per cent announced by Barclays Bank earlier this week and since followed by the Bank of Scotland.

Midland Bank was still considering its position yesterday, according to Mr Geoffrey Taylor, chief executive. "As we see it now, there does not appear to be any justification for a downward movement." However he said that conditions could change daily.

There is still speculation that other banks may opt for a 0.5 per cent cut to 8.5 per cent but perhaps not until after the Budget next Tuesday.

Despite sterling's recent weakness, brought on by the downward movement in interest rates, there has been no sign at all of the Bank of England coming into the markets to steady its path.

MONEY MARKETS

Markets were far less certain of base rate prospects, partly because of the fall in sterling and partly in view of the Bank's reluctance to cut intervention rates "the other quarter-point".

A fair amount of sterling CDs were on offer early on, although a few buyers did appear later to bring rates off the top. But they firmed again after the Midland Bank stated it was not contemplating an immediate base rate cut.

Consequently, on a £400m shortage, the Bank was able to tempt only £74m of eligible bills from the market through outright purchases. The Bank also bought £225m of bills for resale in equal amounts on March 28 and 29 at rates of 8¾-8⅞ per cent, and finally lent £45m to bring the day's operation up to £344m, still some way short of requirements.

Interbank, overnight money traded at 9¼-9½ per cent mostly, although the rate did rise to 10 per cent briefly just before the close.

Dollar rates tended to firm a little more in reaction to a warning from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, on the US budget deficit.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Another rally by the dollar yesterday left the pound weaker against the US currency by 1.8 cents on the day at 1.4580 but with sterling a little better to some Continentals.

The pound's closing trade-weighted index was 81.1, 0.3 down on the day and its lowest level for 11 months.

Dealers blamed sterling's uncertain state on doubts over the direction of short-term British interest rates, as some analysts say the Barclays base interest rate cut will not last.

The dollar had a rapid midday rise against the Deutschemark, gaining 1.6 pfennigs in less than five minutes, and reached a new day's high of DM2.5885 (2.5560) at the close.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Abortive sell-off alarms ASH

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 27. Dealings end, Today. Contango Day, March 12. Settlement Day, March 19.

The alarm bells were ringing at **Automated Security (Holdings)** yesterday as one firm of brokers tried to unload around five million shares, almost 10 per cent of the company, on the market.

The move appears to have met with little success and merely wiped 3p from the price at 178p. Last night Mr Tom Buffett, the Canadian-born chairman and chief executive of Automated, one of Britain's largest installers of burglar alarms, was unavailable for comment along with the rest of the board which was in a meeting.

The group's broker, de Zoete & Bevan, did admit it had heard about the attempted disposals, and said it would be keeping a close eye on the share register. However, no single shareholder in ASH accounts for anywhere near 10 per cent of the equity and this has led to suggestions that more than one seller was involved. A group of institutions may have combined to complete the sale in one go.

Mr Simon de Zoete, a partner in de Zoete, said: "We will keep closely in touch with all developments – as we would do with all our companies."

Elsewhere in the equity market, investors decided to call it a day ahead of Tuesday's Budget and bade for the sidelines. With just two days of the account left to run and the overnight setback on Wall Street, investors appeared unwilling to open new positions.

Dealers reported only minimal turnover, but after a slow start prices recovered with the FT Index closing at its high for the day 2.3 up at 837.7. The FT-SE 100 also closed up on the day having been 4.3 down at the first calculation. It finished 0.2 up at 1055.8.

Sentiment was helped by some better-than-expected full year figures from **Cadbury-Schweppes** showing pretax profits up from £89.7m to £106.9m. The shares reflected the improvement with a rise of 5p to 135p.

Other leading shares closed mixed, with **Fisons** slipping 4p to 753p in the wake of recent figures after a meeting yesterday with broker James Capel. **ICI** lost another 8p to 578p to match the price Salomon Bros.

Shares of Argyle Trust have been a neglected market after the demerger of its Lloyd's broking subsidiary Dewey Warren on the Unlisted Securities Market. But all that changed yesterday as a large buyer of more than a million shares appeared, pushing up the price 1p to 22p. Dealers say Argyle has been left behind by the rest of the financial sector and there is still room for improvement.

the US securities house, placed over 4m shares in New York on Wednesday. The move was met with raised eyebrows by many London dealers.

Other American favourites to lose ground included **Beecham**, 3p to 315p, and **BTR**, 2p to 467p. Only **Glaxo** made any headway, adding 5p to 787p.

Meanwhile, **Unilever** lost 10p to 935p on profit-taking after recent figures, while **TI Group** rose 8p to 262p, **GKN** 3p to 212p, **Marks & Spencer** 3p to 237p, and **Boots** 2p to 162p. **Peninsula & Oriental** deferred added 5p to 289p on the back of yesterday's comment in *The Times*.

Gilts spent a cautious day awaiting the latest set of US money supply figures and worried by speculation that interest rates over there will continue to rise unless the huge budget deficits are reduced. All this prompted falls of up to £⅛ at the longer end of the mart with first time dealings in the new "tap" Exchequer 10 per cent 1989 "A" opening at a small discount. The price closed £⅝ below its opening level of £40 paid.

The full year figures from **Midland** showing a fall in pretax profits from £251m to £225m proved uninspiring, but after a brief shakeout, bear closing saw the shares end 10p higher at 412p. **Lloyds**, reporting later today, hardened 3p to 597p as **National Westminster** improved 5p to 707p and **Barclays** 10p to 552p. There was still no sign yesterday that the three other clearers would fall into line with Barclays and cut their base rates until after the Budget.

The blood-letting among the life insurance companies appears far from over, and yesterday shares again met with further heavy selling. **Britannic** tumble 15p to 448p, followed by **Equity & Law**, 2p to 752p, **Hambro Life** 4p to 442p, **London Manchester** 5p to 481p, **Pearl Assurance** 10p to 767p, **Refuge Assurance** 2p to 404p after 490p, while **Prudential Corp** held on to a 2p lead at 446p.

Fears that the Government will reduce, or even abolish, the tax relief on life insurance premiums have prompted the selling. There is also suggestion that life insurance companies may be taxed on their gilt investments after a similar ruling recently on building societies.

The insurance composites remained a dull market midway through their reporting season. **Commercial Union** dipped 2p to 176p, **Guardian Royal Exchange** 3p to 523p, **London United Investments** 2p to 203p, **Minster Assets** 1p to

Suggestions that the Bestwood Group is about to awaken to a reverse takeover from its best asset – a stake in oil services group Foraky – moved the shares from 148p to a record 174p last night. A large share stake, possibly as much as 15 per cent, has recently changed hands.

126p, **Phoenix Assurance** 2p to 441p and **Royal Insurance** 2p to 546p.

Among the insurance brokers **Hogg Robinson** tried to go better on renewed bid talk, but ran into profit taking closing 2p lower at 176p. C E Heath also lost ground, dipping 3p to 323p, along with **Minet Holdings** 1p to 142p, **Reed Stenhouse** 10p to 653p and **Sedgewick Group** 2p to 318p.

Oil shares tried to rally, still reflecting the increased fighting between Iran and Iraq in the Middle East and takeover activity in the US where Gulf Corp and **Standard Oil of California** have just agreed a $13 billion merger. In Wednesday's editions we incorrectly stated that the proposed merger was between Texaco and Standard Oil.

BP recovered from an early fall to close 1p up at 426p, ahead of full-year figures next week. But analysts are taking an increasingly pessimistic view of fourth-quarter profits, and are looking for total net income of between £800m and £850m against £716m last year. But the final quarter could see income fall from £252m to between £190m and £235m. This follows a £100m write-off on the dry well in the Mukluk project.

Elsewhere, **Shell** closed 5p dearer at 636p, **Tricentrol** 2p at 203p, **Britoil** 3p at 241p and **Burmah** 3p at 183p. But falls were seen in the smaller issues including **Carless Capel** 3p to 235p, **Century Oil** 2p to 76p, **Charterhall** 1p to 79p and **Clyde Petroleum** 2p to 128p.

On the bid front greeting card group WN Sharpe rose 25p to 473p in the "A" non-voting and 25p to 495p in the ordinary. This is around 5p higher than the price indicated by **Octopus Publishing Group** in its muted offer for the company which valued the entire group at £29m. Octopus has already acquired options in Sharpe totalling 13.45 per cent of the equity, and is willing to make a full bid for the remainder. The approach has been discounted by the Sharpe board.

Mr Michael Ashcroft's **Hawley Group** lost 5p to 93p after announcing proposals to raise £34m by way of a rights issue. Brewery shares were flat following the recent beer production figures which were better than expected. Running against the trend, **Scottish & Newcastle** rose 3p to 113½p, still looking for a possible bid. The shares have long been tipped a takeover prospect. Among the names mentioned is **Argyll Group**.

Profits jump 50% at Philips Lamps

By Our City Staff

Philips' Lamps, the Dutch electronics multinational, surprised the stockmarket yesterday by announcing a near-50 per cent jump in net profits for 1983 to Fls647m (£152m). Part of the boost to profits stems from US reflation and the overvalued dollar. The shares jumped nearly Fls3 on the news to Fls49.80 where the current rating is around 12.

Mr Wisse Dekker, the company's president, anticipates further expansion this year and, to underwrite his optimism, the group plans a tax-free one-for-10 bonus issue, on top of the unchanged dividend of Fls1.80.

The bulk of the boost to 1983 net profits came in the final quarter, when the net figure reached Fls285m – well ahead of the comparable Fls103m recorded in 1982. Nevertheless, the group was careful yesterday not to attribute the improvement to a global pre-Christmas spending boom, pointing out that the group showed losses during 1983 in home electronics, mainly because of stiff price competition and idle plant. The strongest divisional performers, in profits terms, were lighting, industrial supplies, and professional and product systems, like telecommunications.

Mr Dekker singled out the US and Canada, as well as the Netherlands, for good sales and profits performances, mainly because of the marked recovery in the American economy and the strong dollar.

Sales in Europe expanded by 4 per cent, net of exchange rate fluctuations which halved the underlying growth rate of 8 per cent, with the United Kingdom and West Germany turning in strong performances. Turnover in home electronics fell in value but rose in volume, and domestic appliances enjoyed a similar advance.

Mr Dekker anticipated a further rise in sales volume during 1984 on the basis of continued growth in the US and an improved performance from the European economies.

Sweet sales to Arabs lifts Needler profits

By Christopher Dunn

A sharp improvement in Middle Eastern business, supervised by the chairman, Mr Raymond Needler, helped to boost profits at Needlers by 40 per cent to £190,000 last year.

Group sales for the Hull-based sweets and chocolate maker rose by £1m to £9.7m for the year to December 31. Earnings per share were 7.1p (4.6p), and the dividend goes up from 4p to 4.2p.

Export sales last year rose by 62 per cent, and Needler commented: "We saw a huge opportunity in the Middle East to exploit the Arabs' sweet tooth, and we siezed it. We have worked very hard and we are delighted".

The group now plans a similar assault on markets in the United States and Europe, and is confident of scoring an equal rate of success.

Profits in the current year could well show a further sharp jump, and the chairman is hopeful of achieving £270,000 before tax, especially since pretax profits last year were struck after £40,000 compensation payments to a former export director.

The shares rose 4p yesterday to 72p on the improved results, and at the current level the shares command a relatively undemanding historic rating of 10, which falls sharply into single figures on a prospective basis.

Th company added that useful growth in all brands had been achieved, particularly in caramels and eclairs. Meanwhile, although, British market for sugar confectionery continued to decline, the company's latest plant was now running two-shifts.

At the halfway stage, the company reported an increase in sales volume of 16.5 per cent following growth in Needler's private label and export business.

Corah chief protests at imports

By Ian Griffiths

Mr Nicholas Corah, chairman of his family's clothing firm, yesterday called on the Government to stem the flood of cut-price imports.

As he unveiled the latest yearly figures from Corah, a big supplier to Marks and Spencer, he said: "The Government needs to take a far more positive stance against artificially priced imports, to allow competition on a fair basis."

Imports accounted for half the knitted clothing market in Britain in the first half of last year.

The figures show that, after disappointing interim results, Corah recovered during the second half to return pretax profits of £2.7m to December 1983, an improvement of £95,000 on 1982.

The results were broadly in line with brokers' predictions, but the increased dividend, up from 3.5p to 3.7p, came as a welcome surprise.

Margins have come under strong pressure from low-cost knitwear imports, but Corah has reaped the benefit of capital investment in new technology which has helped reduce unit costs.

Sales to Marks and Spencer still account for two thirds of Corah's turnover and the volume of business increased marginally during the year.

WALL STREET

Dow recovers early loss

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks were narrowly higher yesterday in early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about one point.

Advancing issues were 6-to-5 ahead of declines. Trading was moderate.

Mr Hugh Johnson Jr., senior vice president of First Albany Corp., said: "We may be getting the long-awaited and much-needed technical bounce. But it's too early to be sure.

"The volume recently has not been impressive. It suggests to me that people are awaiting the jobless figures. The figures for total non-farm jobs, total manufacturing employment and the average manufacturing work week give a first glimpse of what happened in the economy in February and indicate the kind of economic figures we will be seeing in the next few weeks."

These figures, Mr Johnson says, will also give the Fed a clearer view of February's economy and help in its decision whether to encourage higher interest rates.

General Motors was down ⅜ at 66½, **International Business Machines** up ¼ to 107 ⅞, **General Electric** down ⅜ at 49¾, **Merck** up ⅝ at 92½, **Texas Instruments** down ¼ at 124⅞, **Eastman Kodak** unchanged at 66½, and **Du Pont** up ⅝ at 47¼.

Texaco was 39, down ⅜; **Atlantic Richfield** 45⅝, up ⅝; **Standard Oil of California** 33⅝, down ¼; **Monsanto** 85⅝, up ½; **Sears Roebuck** 34, up ¼; **Crane Co** 38½, up 1¾; **Magic Chef** 31¾, up 1¼; **St Regis** 42¾, down 1¾; and **Newmont Mining** 52, down 1¼.

	Mar 7	Mar 6
AMF Inc	14¼	14¼
AMR	30¾	31
Allied Chem	48	48
Allied Stores	44½	44¾
Allis Chalmers	12⅝	12¾
Alcoa	35¾	35¾
Amax Inc	27	27½
Amerada Hess	29	29¾
Am Brands	56⅝	56½
Am Broadcast	52¾	53⅝
Am Can	47½	48⅝
Am Cyanamid	46	46⅞
Am Elec Power	16½	16⅝
Am Home	51¼	52¾
Am Motors	5⅝	5⅞
Am Nat Res	47⅞	47⅞
Am Standard	29¼	29¼
Am Telephone	17⅛	17
Armco Steel	18⅝	19
Asarco	33⅞	33⅞
Ashland Oil	27	27¼
Atlntic Richfield	45	45
Avco	27⅛	27⅛
Avon Products	23	23¾
Bankers Tst NY	46½	47⅛
Bank of America	20⅝	20¾
Bank of Boston	39	39¼
Bank of NY	29¾	29¾
Beatrice Foods	32	32⅞
Bethlehem Steel	25½	26
Boeing	40¼	41½
Boise Cascade	39	39¾
Borden	52¾	53¼
Borg Warner	19⅝	19¾
Bristol Myers	43¾	43⅞
BP	25	25¾
Burlington Ind	28	28½
Burlington Nthn	41½	42⅞
Burroughs	45⅞	45⅞
Campbell Soup	59	59¼
Canadian Pacific	35½	34½
Caterpillar	46⅝	46¾
Celanese	67⅞	68⅝
Central Soya	14¾	14⅝
Chase Manhat	50⅝	50¾
Chem Bank NY	47	47⅜
Chrysler	26¾	26½
Citicorp	36½	36½
Clark Equip	31¼	32⅞
Coca Cola	53	53¾
Colgate	23⅞	23
CBS	64⅝	64⅞
Columbia Gas	35¾	35¾
Combustion Eng	29⅝	29¾
Comwlth Edison	23½	23⅝
Cons Edison	22¾	23½
Cons Foods	27	27⅞
Cons Power	11¼	11¼
Continental Grp	47⅞	48
Control Data	35½	35¼
Corning Glass	60½	60
CPC Intnl	37⅞	37
Crane	36¾	36½
Crocker Int	27¼	27½
Crown Zeller	32⅝	32¾
Dart & Kraft	68⅝	68½
Deere	34	34
Delta Air	33¾	34
Detroit Edison	13¾	14
Disney	50⅝	50¼
Dow Chemical	29	29¼
Dresser Ind	18¼	19¼
Duke Power	22⅞	22⅞
Du Pont	46⅝	46⅝
Eastern Air	5⅞	6⅛
Eastman Kodak	66½	67⅛
Eaton Corp	44⅝	44⅜
Esmark	41¼	41⅜
Evans P. D.	6½	6½
Exxon Corp	38	38½
Fed Dept Stores	49⅝	50
Firestone	16⅝	16⅝
Fst Chicago	24⅜	24⅝
Fst Intrst Bncp	37⅛	38¼
Fst Penn Corp	6⅝	6⅞
Ford	37⅞	38½
GAF Corp	15½	15⅝
GTE Corp	37⅞	38
Gen Dynamics	42½	44⅛
Gen Electric	50⅛	51⅝
Gen Foods	47⅞	48⅝
Gen Mills	47½	47¼
Gen Motors	66¼	68⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅛	7½
Gen Tire	33	33⅝
Genesco	6⅛	6⅞
Georgia Pacific	22⅝	22½
Getty Oil	127½	127½
Gillette	44⅞	45⅝
Goodrich	31	31⅛
Goodyear	26	27¼
Gould Inc	29¼	30¼
Grace	38½	38⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	12	12¼
Greyhound	22½	22¾
Grumman Corp	22⅝	22⅞
Gulf Oil	64¾	66½
Gulf & West	29⅝	30
Heinz H. J.	36	36½
Hercules	30	31½
Honeywell	51½	52½
IC Inds	44⅝	44½
Ingersoll	47½	47⅞
Inland Steel	26¼	26⅝
IBM	107⅞	109¼
Int Harvester	10⅝	10⅝
INCO	13⅞	13⅞
Int Paper	65¼	53¾
Int Tel Tel	39¾	39¼
Irving Bank	59⅝	60
Jewel Co	43⅝	43⅞
Jim Walter	32⅞	33¼
Johnson & John	35⅞	36⅝
Kaiser Alumin	17⅝	17½
Kerr McGee	31	31¼
Kimberly Clark	84⅛	84⅞
K Mart	29⅝	30⅛
Kroger	33¼	33¼
L.T.V. Corp	16⅝	17
Litton	60¼	61½
Lockheed	32	33¼
Lucky Stores	16½	16⅝
Manuf Hanover	38½	38¾
Manville Cp	11⅞	11¼
Mapco	25½	25¾
Marine Midland	33¼	34
Martin Marietta	33¼	34
McDonnell	51¼	52⅝
Mead	33⅞	34⅞
Merck	91⅞	92
Minnesota Mng	73½	76½
Mobil Oil	30⅝	30¼
Monsanto	86⅝	87
Morgan J. P.	71¼	71⅝
Motorola	107½	108⅝
NCR Corp	107½	105⅝
NL Industries	14⅝	14⅞
Nabisco	41¼	42
Nat Distillers	27	27½
Nat Med Ent	19⅝	20⅝
Norfolk South	56⅞	56⅝
NW Bancorp	30⅛	30⅞
Occidental Pet	27½	28⅝
Ogden	37	28⅝
Olin Corp	25¼	25¼
Owens-Illinois	34⅝	34⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	13⅝	13⅝
Pan Am	6⅛	6¼
Penney J. C.	51⅞	52⅜
Pennzoil	36⅝	36⅛
Pepsico	36½	36⅜
Pfizer	35⅝	37⅝
Phelps Dodge	25⅞	26⅜
Philip Morris	65	68⅞
Phillips Petrol	38¼	38¾
Polaroid	27⅞	28¼
PPG Ind	30	30⅛
Proctor Gamble	46⅜	45¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	20¼	20⅝
Raytheon	37⅞	38
RCA Corp	30⅝	31¼
Republic Steel	23⅛	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	57	57⅜
Reynolds Metal	33¼	34¼
Rockwell Int	25¼	26⅜
Royal Dutch	51¼	52⅝
Safeways	24⅝	25
St Regis Paper	44	42¾
SFE Sopac	23	23½
SCM	38⅛	38⅞
Schlumberger	46⅝	47½
Scott Paper	27½	27⅞
Seagram	34⅝	35¼
Sears Roebuck	33⅝	34
Shell Oil	58½	57⅞
Shell Trans	37⅞	37⅝
Signal Co	26⅝	25⅝
Singer	22¼	22½
Smithkline Beck	55⅝	56
Sony	15	15¼
Sth Cal Edison	36⅝	36⅝
Sperry Corp	39¼	40⅝
Std Oil California	33⅞	34⅛
Std Oil Indiana	52¾	52
Std Oil Ohio	46½	46⅝
Sterling Drug	24⅝	24⅝
Stevens J. P.	21¼	21⅞
Sun Comp	48⅝	48⅝
Teledyne	164½	163¾
Tenneco	40	40¼
Texaco	39⅛	39
Texas East Corp	63⅛	64¼
Texas Inst	125⅛	125⅜
Texas Utilities	23	23¼
Textron	27⅞	28⅞
TWA	26½	27
Travelers Corp	32½	32⅛
TRW Inc	64½	65½
UAL Inc	29⅝	29⅞
Union Carbide	54⅝	55
Union Oil Calif	34¼	34¼
Un Pacific Corp	45⅝	45⅝
Uniroyal	13⅝	14⅛
United Brands	18¼	19⅝
US Industries	18¼	18⅝
US Steel	28⅛	28½
Utd Technol	61¼	60½
Wachovia	42⅝	42¼
Warner Comms	23⅝	24
Warner Lambert	33	33⅝
Wells Fargo	40½	40⅝
Westinghse Elec	44¼	45⅞
Weyerhauser	30⅝	30⅛
Whirlpool	40⅝	40⅝
Woolworth	32	31⅞
Xerox Corp	38⅝	38⅝
Zenith	26½	26⅝

Canadian Prices

	Mar 7	Mar 6
Abitibi	25¼	25⅝
Alcan Alumin	41½	42⅝
Algoma Steel	28⅝	28½
Bell Telephone	31¼	31½
Cominco	54⅝	55⅝
Cons Bathurst	28⅝	27
Gulf Oil	18½	18¼
Hawker/Sid Can	17⅞	17⅝
Imasco	34¼	34⅝
Imperial Oil	37⅛	37⅜
Int Pipe	29⅝	29⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅞	4⅞
Royal Trustco	27	27
Seagram	43⅝	44
Steel Co	27⅞	27½
Thomson N 'A'	38⅛	38⅝
Walker Hiram	28½	28⅝
WCT	14⅞	14⅞

• Ex div. a Asked c Ex distribution h Bid k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded y Unquoted.

Mild winter will hit AAH profits

By Jonathan Clare

The mild winter weather will depress profits of AAH Holdings fuel distribution business during the last quarter of the year, after a growth in profits during the first nine months.

Those profits, reported yesterday, were up from £5.6m to £6.5m, helped by a big increase from the solid fuel distribution interests.

Profits from pharmaceutical supplies were down from £980,000 to £697,000, partly because of the Government's price reduction and subsequent freeze on drugs prices. This action cost £100,000 in stock losses on drugs bought at higher prices before the Government action taken last August.

Profits from solid fuel distribution of £3.7m against £3.2m mask a reduction in return on oil distribution.

The interim dividend has been raised from 2.205p to 2.4255p.

Most of AAH's business is carried out through the British Fuel Company, one of the biggest coal distributors in the country. It is owned 50.25 per cent by AAH and 49.75 per cent by the National Coal Board. BFC is also involved in builders merchanting and road haulage.

● **BROOKE TOOL ENGINEERING (HOLDINGS):** At yesterday's annual meeting, Mr J. F. Vernon, the chairman, said the company is now a small but strong group with four main subsidiaries. He believes it is soundly based with good prospects. The group has made a good start to the present year with profits for the four months to January, 1984, well ahead of the previous year. The order books are healthy.

Brooke Bond buys timber group for £4.6m

● **BROOKE BOND:** Mallinson-Denny, a member of the Brooke Bond Group, has completed the acquisition of Thames Timber and its offshoot, Parker Kislingbury, a specialist hardwood company based at Eardisley, near Hereford, Hereford and Worcester, for £4.6m, payable in cash and loan notes.

● **FRAMLINGTON GROUP:** For the half-year to Dec 31, 1983 pretax profits of Framlington, an investment holding company which has a USM quotation, rose from £421,000 to £680,000, on sales more than doubled to £26.34m, against £11.34m. An interim payment of 3p net a share is being declared; for the previous year, the company paid a single dividend of 3p net a share. Group funds under management at Feb 29 last reached £219m, compared with £132m a year earlier.

مكبر من الأصل

The brave new world of Leigh-Pemberton faces first real test of its authority

Sarah Hogg reports on how the Bank of England is adjusting to the winds of change in the Square Mile

Non-executive directors: Dr David Atterton, Sir John Baring, George Blunden, Sir Adrian Cadbury, Sir Robert Clark, Geoffrey Drain, Professor Brian Griffiths, Sir Hector Laing, Alan Lord, David Scholey, Lord Nelson of Stratford, Sir David Steel

The Governor: Robin Leigh-Pemberton — The Deputy Governor: Kit McMahon

Executive directors: Anthony Loehnis (Overseas), Eddie George (Home Finance), David Walker (Finance & Industry), Rodney Galpin (Operations & Corporate services)

Associate director: Peter Cooke (Banking supervision); John Flemming (Economic adviser)

THE COURT

Who's who in the Court of Threadneedle Street: The *Governor and his deputy head a* line-up of directors that includes a new generation of 'home-grown' policy-makers – the Bank's young men in the City

"I'm told I'm going to make a very important speech," the Governor of the Bank of England said to me last week, continuing his polished performance as the genial amateur. He was quite right. On Tuesday, the Benk laid out its design for living in the City of the future: one in which single capacity will have followed fixed commissions into the Stock Exchange graveyard, corporate membership will be clearly established and financial conglomerates are rising on the skyline. What is more, the future is – in the Bank's view – close *at hand. The City must* move fast to catch international competition.

While Britain's bankers, brokers and jobbers brace themselves against the winds of change, a parallel adjustment has to take place within the Bank. Professor Brian Griffiths, *at 41 the youngest member of* the Court of the Bank of England (and basking in his distinction as the first academic to be appointed a non-excutive director since John Maynard Keynes), sees the one development as the natural reflection of the other.

"As *the traditional* way of doing things comes under challenge in all the City institutions, so change and greater openness are the proper reactions at the Bank."

But how is the Bank really changing? One shift is obvious: its top jobs are filled today with a new generation of policy-makers. The executive directors are all home-grown Bank men (Though one of them, Mr David Walker, began life in the Treasury); but they are relatively young and fresh

Two of the Bank's *grandees* – Mr Christopher Dow and Mr John Fforde – retired at the end of February. And in the Governor's chair, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton's relaxed, open style is very different from his predecessor's.

Views, naturally, differ as to *how much change is for the* better. There are stories of how the Bank's internationally-respected deputy governor, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, and the Bank's shrewed monetary expert, executive director Mr Eddie George, have to steer their cheerful new boss round *public pitfalls.*

But Mr Leigh-Pemberton possesses one immense advantage, and seems to have the confidence to make use of it. He is Mrs Thatcher's chosen appointee, and, therefore, more secure in his relations with Downing Street – the inhabitants of both Number 10 and Number 11 – than his predecessor ever was.

Though Mr Leigh-Pemberton is Mrs Thatcher's man, he does not seem to be making the Bank *her creature. On occasion,* indeed, quite the reverse: at meetings of the National Economic Development Council, it is said by rueful Treasury men that he has been striking a line remarkably independent of Whitehall's.

How much this reflects his *own views, and how much* those ofthe Bank's young Turks, is a matter on which his listerners are not yet clear; but here, too, there is a welcome loosening-up in Bank practice.

In Lord Richarson's day, all the collective wisdom ofthe Bank had to be squeezed *upwards, like toothpaste,* to the single outlet of the Governor's rare public speeches.

A formidable drafting and redrafting process, in which the Governor was deeply involved, occupied a tremendous number of high-quality man-hours. Even those who most admired Lord Richardson's intelleca1 distinction will sometimes admit to breathing more freely in the easier atmosphere created by his successor.

Some of the tension, and better still the paperwork, is *said to be disappearing under* Mr Leigh-Pemberton's rule.

Of course there are critics. Not everyone in the Bank gets his chance to polish every word the Governor utters before he says it. The corresponding advantage is Mr Leigh-Pemberton's pleasant readiness to act *more as chairman of a board of* directors able to think and even occasionally speak for themselves.

The culmination of Mr Leigh-Pemberton's chosen role of the plain man's Governor – or at least the plain clearing banker's – is his way of dealing with the Chancellor. Mr Leigh-Pemberton, it is said, is quite prepared to ask Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to explain himself – a neat reversal of the normal relationship between permament official and politician.

Different styles are born of different problems. Lord Richardson's government covered a period of exchange rate crisis, when every word *uttered by the Bank* could have disastrous effect on the currency markets. Then came a phase of miserable disagreement with a green Thatcher Government, ready to blame the Bank for the failures of its naive early monetary policies.

The monetary argument was the major preoccupation of Lord Richardson's last four years, with two debt crises as side-shows: British industry's troubles in 1979–81, and the international banking crisis of 1982–84.

Now the Bank's preoccupations have changed as clearly as its personnel. There has been no pitched battle between the Treasury and the Bank over the new medium-term financial strategy Mr Lawson will reveal on Budget day: the issue has been resolved by a compromise *almost wholly satisfactory to* the Bank.

With two target ranges for even more different measures of monetary growth, the new strategy will permit the kind of flexibiltity the Bank likes, and was denied in the 1980 strategy. British industry's loan problems *have eased with the recovery in* profits and demand. And the Bank believes that the immediate phase of the international debt crisis is over (its expert fire-fighter, Mr Brian Quinn, has now been partially redirected towards domestic banking issues).

The Bank can never rule the line below any of its responsibities. It is possible, for example, that the first test of Mr Leigh-Pemberton's ability to deal with the Treasury may come with the changing pattern of exchange rates this year.

There is greater, though far from uncritical, enthusiasm for such attempts to stabilize exchange rates as the European Monetary System in Threadneedle Street than there ever has been in Great George Street. But there is no sign of heat in the issue of exchange rates. The Bank's ral test of authority could come in its relationship with quite a different department of government.

Changes in the City – and in the securities market in particular – are inevitably bringing the Bank into much closer contact, and potential confict, with t Department of Trade and Industry. This is much less familiar departmental territory for the Bank (though the two *chief protagonists,* Mr David Walker of the Bank, and Sir Anthony Rawlinson, permanent secretary of the revelant half of the DTI, worked together in their Treasury days).

> 'The plain man's governor is quite prepared to ask the Chancellor to explain himself'

*The delicate issue of overlap*ping regulation, as financial institutions diversify, is one example of Tom Tiddler's ground between the two. But the wider issues of competition policy and the promotion of British interests in the securities business, on which the politicians have their views, will involve the Bank in some tricky negotiations.

The "catalyst" role it has chosen means it must do more than interpret Whitehall to the City, and the City to Whitehall. It means managing both ends with considerable tactical skill.

APPOINTMENTS

Deputy chairman named by Babcock


Sir Frank Cooper: deputy chairman at Babcock

Babcock International: Sir **Frank Cooper** has been appointed deputy chairman of the board.

The London Metal Exchange: Mr **M. J. Beale**, *managing* director of Amalgamated Metal Trading, and Mr **P. J. Jevons** have joined the board. Mr **P. G. Smith** will retire from the chairmanship on May 22. He will be succeeded by Mr **J. K. Lion**, senior partner of Philipp & Lion, with Mr **R. D. Gee**, a director of BICC Cables, as vice-chairman.

East Midland Allied Press: Mr. **P. J. D. Cooke** has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Crouch Construction: Mr **Leslie Andrews** has been made managing director. Mr **Peter Meyer**, chairman of the Crouch Group, has become chairman of Crouch Construction.

The National Westminster Bank of Canada: Mr **Doug Wilson** has been seconded to the bank, a whooly owned subsidiary of National Westminster Bank, as vice-president and manager of Calgary marketing office, in Alberta. He succeeds Mr **Colin Comery** who will be returning to Britain on completion of his tour of duty.

City & Northern: Mr **John Bell** has become chairman, Mr **Elliott Ward**, chief executive, and Mr **Chris Dixon** and Mr **Roger Broadhurst** becomes directors.

Catton and Company: Mr **Kenneth Terry** has been appointed manufacturing director.

Balfour Beatty Construction: Mr **Derrick Wilk** is appointed a director. Mr **John Dean**, a director of Balfour Beatty Construction, becomes a director and chairman of Stewart McGlashen, chairman of Balfour Beatty Construction (Scotland), chairman of Raynesway Construction Services and a director of Balfour Beatty Homes. Mr **H. Turnbull** becomes a director of Stewart McGlashen. Mr **John Dean**, Mr **Roger Stagg**, Mr **Anthony Merricks** and Mr **Roger Hacker** are appointed directors of Stent Foundations.

Swan National: Mr **Don McCrickard**, managing director of United Dominions Trust, has become chairman.

Chemical Bank: Mr **William Clark** has been made head of the energy and minerals group on London, covering Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr Clark takes over form Mr Uwe Jahnke.

New Ideal Developments: Mr **Stuart G. Ely** has become a director. He will continue with his existing responsibilities as managing director of Builders Amalgamated.

Greenwood Development Holdings: Mr **Wyndham Thomas** has become a member of the board.

Cable & Wireless UK Services: Mr **Christopher Ash-Edwards** has become financial controller and Mr **Michael Anns** has become Telecoms product manager.

Systems Designers up 46%

By Andrew Cornelius

Systems Designers International, the fast-growing computer consultancy which came to the stock market 16 months ago, maintained its five-year record of 45 per cent year-on-year profits growth during 1983.

Group pretax profits increased by 46 per cent to £1.55m on turnover which grew by 47 per cent to £13.95m compared with the previous year.

At the same time SDI was able to recruit 125 highly skilled computer staff, partly because of the interest created by the stock market flotation, to take the total numbers employed to 425 people.

Mr Philip Swinstead, the chairman, who made a paper fortune when the company came to the market, said that prospects for SDI were "tremendously exciting."

Plans for the current year include possible acquisition of a computer company to help build on SDI's $1m a year turnover in the United States.

The aim would be to increase market coverage there by taking over a company with access for and contacts in the US communications industry.

"We want to add our skills and expertise to a company which has links with big businesses in the US". Mr Swinstead said. There were also plans to market SDI's software products abroad and to strengthen marketing connections in the rest of Eurupe.

And although SDI can pay for the rapid growth of its existing businesses from the funds it generates itself, any acquisition is likley to be financed by a rights issue of the company's shares which stand at an impressive 593p on the London stock market, against the 210p placing price in 1982.

Income from consultancy fees furing 1983 rose from £7.6m to £10.7m compared with the previous year. Software products generated £1m (£600,000), and hardware sales £2.2m (£1.2m).

Defence contracts still account for about 45 per cent of total revenue, with the bulk of the work coming from the Ministry of Defence. However, an important breakthrough in supplying the Swiss defence ministry could help the group expand its defence contracts outside Britain.

During the year SDI won contracts for its Videotex systems from Britain, West Germany, Austria and Hongkong.

Group administration costs increased by 38 per cent to £4.1m as SDI expanded its businesses to meet the growth in turnover. Research and development expenditure was maintained at 10 per cent of turnover.

The board is recommending payment of a final dividend of 1.6p per share, making 2.4p for the year, against 1.5p last time.

First-half profits dip at Galliford

Galliford, a Leicestershire-based industrial holding company, pushed up turnover from £33.18m to £34.92m in the half-year to *December* 31, but pretax profits fell from £1.37m to £1.01m. The board calls the result disappointing and blames it largely on losses in a civil engineering contract and a negligible contribution from the Singapore offshoot.

Galliford's precision engineering companies continued to trade at a loss. But the situation is already much better and there is an improvement in orders.

An unchanged interim dividend of 0.7p net a share is being paid.

Civil engineering as a whole has been a concern to the board for the last year or so slow volume and minimal margins are still with the company. Galliford and Sons made substantial losses on one contract, work is now virtually complete.

Overall, the second half-year is expected to be better then the first – but is is doubtful that all the lost ground can be regained.

About £100,000 of the losses within the electronic enclosures division was the result of a three-week industrial dispute in November.

However, sales by the division increased by 12 per cent and the improvement is continuing, according to the board.

In brief

● **FIFE INDMAR** (engineer): Results for 1983 Figures in £000. Turnover 12,762 (12,209). Pretax profits 703 (729). Total dividend, net, 6.6p (6.3p).

● **Mills & ALLEN GROUP:** Butler Harlow (Financial Futures) – part of the Mills & Allen Group – and Sheppard & Chase have entered into an informal arrangement to jointly market the contracts of LIFFE.

● **COMFORT HOTELS INTERNATIONAL:** Negotiations have been finalized to acquire a controlling interest in the Hotel Sainte-Anne, Rue Sainte-Anne, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

● **FAMILY INVESTMENT TRUST:** Year to Jan 31, 1984. Total gross revenue £492,000 (£448,000). Total net dividend up from 6.3p to 6.6p a share.

● **PARINGA MINING & EXPLORATION:** Half-year to Dec 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 884 (670). Pretax profit 213 (94).

● **MICROFILM REPROGRAPHICS:** Half-year to Dec 31, 1983. Turnover £849,000 (£641,000). Pretax profit *£102,000* (loss, *£110,000*). Tax nil (same). Profits for second half likely to top those of first, board reports. Interim dividend cut from 1.25p to 0.5p net a share to conserve cash for expansion and development. Company has a USM quotation.

● **WILLIAM SINCLAIR HOLDINGS:** In the half-year to Dec 31, 1983, William Sinclair, the plant breeder and seed specialist which has a USM quotation, more than halved its pretax loss to £181,000 compared with a loss *of £420,000 last time.* This was achieved on a turnover greatly reduced, from £15,85m to £10.03m. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.5p net a share.

● **IMPERIAL METALS** (London 163 and Vancouver): Imperial Metals has bought from *Sulpetro* a 24 per cent interest in Peejay Unit No 3, British Columbia, as well as a 25 per cent and a 35 per cent interest respectively in two Big Lake area wells in Alberta for Can. *$4.85m (£2.6m).* Imperial's net share of revenue from the acquisition will be about Can. $1m in *1984.* Imperial and its associate, Geomex Partnerships, have also agreed to buy Sulpetro's interest in the St Albert Pooled Oil Unit in Alberta for Can. $1.94m.

● **CORTON BEACH (HOLDINGS):** Corton Beach reports that on March 2, Mr Frank Stansil, liquidator of Mesco Nominees, and chairman of the company, disposed of his entire holding of 1.28 million ordinary shares at 4.1p per share; 847,697 of these shares (29.99 per cent of the issued capital) have been acquired by Mr Michael Keen and the balance placed by Marsden W. Hargreave, Hale and Co. with investment clients. The Bargain has been effected under Rule 163(2) and a general offer to the other shareholders will not be required by the Takeover Panel.

● **RIGHTS AND ISSUES INVESTMENT TRUST:** Total dividend for 1983 on trust's income shares unchanged at 3.8p net a share. *Consolidated* gross income £235,000 (£267,000).

● **COLE GROUP:** Robert Moss has bought 100,000 ordinary shares in the Cole Group, increasing its holding to 242,500 shares (8.08 per cent).

● ***THE JAPANESE*** ministry of transport has revised its car import system to simplify foreign application procedures, the director of the engineering division of the Road Transport Bureau at the ministry, Mr Masatoshi Matsunami, said. He added that the new system would cut costs and red tape.

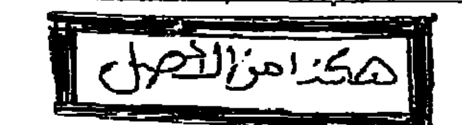
● **SOUTH KOREA'S** industrial production index rose to a provisional and seasonally adjusted 146.1 in January, up 2.0 per cent from December and up 15.4 per cent from a year earlier, the economic planning board said.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* [illegible]



Glanfield rights issue

By Andrew Cornelius

The board of Glanfield Lawrence, the motor vehicle distribution and engineering group, is proposing to cut the company's net debt by half to £1.14m with a five-for-four rights issue to shareholders.

The capital reorganization, to all shareholders yesterday, will reduce borrowings to about 46 per cent of shareholders' funds against 100 per cent before the restructuring.

The group also forecasts that pretax profits will be at least £250,000 in 1984, and a dividend of not less than 1p net will be paid on the new ordianary shares for 1984.

In 1983 Glanfield made pretax profits of £114,426 against losses of £518,375 the previous year. Group turnover reached £18.6m during the year, compared with £19.8m in 1982.

The company is confident that the progress achieved in 1983 will be maintained in the current year as the group benefits from efforts to improve management and upgrade its vehicle dealerships.

Marston wins Border takeover fight

Marston Thompson & Evershed, the Burton upon Trent brewer, yesterday emerged as the victor in the battle for control of Border Breweries (Wrexham), the North Wales brewer.

Forshaws Burtonwood Brewery at Warrington effectively backed out of the fight on Wednesday night when it said it would not be bidding more than 250p a share in cash. This allowed the board to agree bid terms with Marston, which was always the favoured suitor, worth 258p a share of £13.86m in total.

The Marston terms, which have been irrevocably accepted by enough shareholders to give the company 51.4 per cent interest in Border, are two Marston shares plus 130p in cash for every Border share.

One of the big shareholders that irrevocably accepted the Marston offer was Whitbread Investment Trust, which has big share stakes in a large number of regional brewers including Marston and Border. Forshaw intends to ask the Office of Fair Trading to refer Marston's bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Border's shares fell 30p to 241p yesterday.

● DAVIES & METCALFE: Pretax profits for 1983 fell from £1.01m to £623,000, but total dividend raized from 2.11p to 2.21p net a share.

● FLEMING ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT TRUST: Half-year to Dec 31, 1983. Net revenue £296,000 (£303,000).

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Switchback seeks a paying ride

By Jonathan Clare

Five enthusiasts who clubbed together to form Switchback Ventures to put "The Rodeo Switchback" back on the road as a paying business have come up with the novel solution of bartering shares for spares and restoration services. This drastic solution was rather forced on Switchback when it discovered that the Business Expansion Scheme was not an instant recipe for raising cash.

The five directors of Switchback put up their own money to buy the ride back and transport it from the US at a cost of £20,000 to restore it to its full Victorian glory.

Public interest has been enormous – St Catherine's College, Cambridge wanted it to be displayed at this year's May Ball – but cash has been slow to roll in.

Instead Switchback has been able to barter shares worth about £1,000 to buy the generator needed to power the ride from one of the country's leading amusement caterers. It hopes similarly to barter shares for restoration work and materials. Mr Graham Downie, one of the directors, said Switchback was currently negotiating a deal with a timber merchant. The ride is obviously largely a labour of love but Switchback intends that it should leave its base near Salisbury this summer to go on the road as a profit-making venture.



The Rodeo Switchback in its heyday

The cost of a share-swop deal to Switchback is still uncertain because it involves considerable paper work, invoicing and stamp duty.

The Rodeo Switchback was built in the 1880s by Mr Frederick Savage, a Kings Lynn engineer, and is believed to be the oldest such ride surviving.

The ride was operating in the Home Counties and the south Midlands until 1946 when it was sold to an amusement park. It later returned to the road for a short time before being sold to Americans in New Jersey for £65,000 in 1974. The carved figures around the ride include early film stars like Tom Mix and Jackie Coogan, who died recently and who once starred opposite Charlie Chaplin in *The Kid*. There is also a figure of a brewer and Switchback hopes to persuade a brewery to sponsor it.

Growing with Pacman

BRIEFING

■ A Business Expansion Scheme which sees accountants as the lynchpins of the operation is being launched, *Vivien Goldsmith* writes. The Professional Accountants Capital Managed Fund – the Pacman Fund – aims to help accountants as well as their clients. Accountants are naturally placed to be a source of finance for Business Expansion Funds when they are dealing with high rate taxpayers who want to plan their investments for maximum tax savings.

Similarly when they have clients who are small businesses looking for extra finance they will be given a direct channel to the fund managers.

But that is not the whole story. As well as helping clients of accountants the Pacman fund aims to encourage small firms of accountants to take a lively interest in emerging companies, and stay with them as they grow.

"Professional advisors fear that after nurturing a small business from acorn beginnings, they will be edged out of their continuing role by the insistence of City institutions for a big name to act as auditors", said John Pike, a director of Pacman Fund management.

The fund will be taking a "hands on" approach to the companies it invests in which will be chosen by an investment committee made up of Sir Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco, Gordon Hay chairman of Sekers International, stockbrokers Henderson Crosthwaite, and Fred Tuckman, chairman of the small business committee for the Conservatives in the European Parliament.

Pacman hopes to attract £3m by May 25, 1984, and invest all the fund before the end of the following tax year. Investors can thus obtain tax relief on the whole of their investment for 1984/5. But any funds not invested by the deadline may be retained and invested in the following year.

The minimum investment is £2,000 and the fund charges 5 per cent initially which is refundable on realisation when the managers will take 10 per cent of profits. This replaces the usual arrangement for the fund managers to take out an option to buy into the companies in which it invests at a fixed price.

■ *Contact: Pacman Fund Management, 24 Weymouth Street, London W1N 3FA: telephone (01) 580 4036.*

■ Guidelines for the dozen or so Government aid schemes for high technology industries are to be tightened up soon, *Derek Harris writes*. Smaller and medium-sized businesses have so far benefitted considerably from the schemes.

New criteria will aim to target grants more specifically. There will be a continued emphasis on innovative companies but other factors like export potential are likely to be taken into account.

Bigger compnies tend to take a large share of some grants because of the nature of the sector, industrial robots being an example. But the involvement of so many smaller companies in particularly innovative sectors cold result in small and medium-sized businesses benefiting even more from some schemes such as in the microelectronics field.

Funds allocated for the Support for Innovation (SFI) schemes have been disbursed so fast that a number fo the schemes are likeley to be fully committed earlier than anticipated.

This is fuelling speculation that grants of up to a third of a project's cost, raised to that level a year ago, are likely to come back to the former level of a quarter.

The microelectronics industry support programme (MISP), to which £55m was allocated in 1978, has now run out of cash. It is one of the older SFI schemes. But there are growing expectations that there will be a further allocation of funds soon to keep MISP operating.

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne

VAT

"Naturally, for your cup I only used 15 per cent of the tea bag"

Insurance to underpin loan guarantees?

By Derek Harris

Modification of the Loan Guarantee Scheme (LGS) rather than the rumoured scrapping of it is expected to be announced in the Budget.

But whatever the LGS changes brought in by Nigel Lawson – and probably they will be aimed at improving the failure rate of companies getting bank loans under the Government-backed scheme – a suggested alternative approach emerged this week.

The idea is to use a commercial insurance scheme to sustain guarantees, run experimentally alongside what is likey to be a more cautiously managed LGS.

It comes from Bob Willott, a partner at Spicer and Pegler, the City chartered acccountants, who was formerly technical director at the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

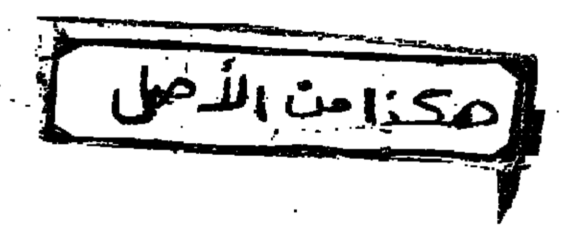
He argues that there may be a number of private individuals and companies prepared to provide guarantees as security for a bank, provided they could insure against the risk of a claim.

They might also take a small equity investment while getting a fee from the company being guarantee, he suggests. The insurance should qualify for tax relief against the earnings of the guarantor.

He admits the idea could have an Achilles heel: the possible cost. He argues that at least, with the greatest risk under a personal guarantee extending probably only three to five years, insurance premiums thereafter would reduce rather like a no-claims discount on motor policies.

Guarantors' keen interest in the business they have backed could be a form of efficiency audit. It is a reminder of that other possible route for improving the monitoring of financial performance of a company getting backing under the LGS of either the bank, or indeed the Government, insisting that auditors produce quarterly reports during a company's first year to a simple format.

The interesting speculation is whether an insurance element of this kind might be injected into a modified LGS, particularly if the banks' exposure under the scheme were increased. At present the Government guarantees 80 per cent of loans.



Use in a fresh action of documents disclosed in another

Sybron Corporation and Another v Barclays Bank plc

Before Mr Justice Scott

[Judgment delivered February 24]

His Lordship granted leave, in the Chancery Division, for the use by the plaintiffs of certain documents disclosed by Barclays Bank plc on discovery in an action commenced in 1981 against the bank, together with other documents produced by the bank on *subpoena duces tecum* in an action commenced by the plaintiffs against Rochem Ltd and Others in 1974, and which was tried before Mr Justice Walton in 1980, for the purposes of a fresh action started in 1983 against the bank with the addition of additional plaintiffs and three bank employees as individual defendants.

His Lordship ruled that such leave was required, even in respect of documents referred to and set out in Mr Justice Walton's judgment.

Mr C. A. Brodie, QC, Mr Ian Geering and Mr Ali Malek for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Crystal and Mr Richard Hacker for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the plaintiffs, Sybron Corporation and Gamlen Chemical Co (UK) Ltd and nine subsidiaries applied in an action numbered 1981 S No 837 for permission to use in another action, 1983 S No 3093 documents disclosed by Barclays Bank in the 1981 action.

So stated the issue might be thought to turn on a short point of judicial discretion. At the end of the day that might be so, but to render the point comprehensible a fairly lengthy exposition of a highly complex background was unavoidable.

Both actions arose out of a main action in which Sybron and Gamlen were the plaintiffs and the defendants included three companies, Rochem Ltd, Rochem International Ltd, and Rochem (Equipment) Ltd, and 10 individuals of whom the most important for present purposes were Mr Roques, Mr Bove, Mr Stephens and Mr Churchward.

Judgment was given in the main action on December 3, 4 and 5, 1980 by Mr Justice Walton.

Mr Roques and Mr Bove were senior employees of the Sybron/Gamlen organization and, in breach of their confidential and fiduciary duties, with several co-employees set up a rival trading organization in the form of the three Rochem companies, with Mr Stephens and Mr Churchward as directors, so that their participation in the Rochem trading enterprise would be concealed from their employers.

They caused the Rochem companies to trade in competition with their employers, while still employed, and while still employed seduced co-employees from their loyalty and persuaded them to join Rochem; they utilized trade secrets and confidential information belonging to Sybron/Gamlen in order to advance the trading prospects of the Rochem companies.

Mr Justice Walton found proved "fraud on a massive scale", and "a fraudulent conspiracy", and ordered an inquiry as to damages, which resulted in an award of US$124,720,088 damages.

Rochem International Ltd had operated a current account with Barclays Bank Ltd, and on March 12, 1980 the plaintiffs obtained an order under the Bankers Books Evidence Act 1879 entitling them to inspect and take copies of the bank records relating to Rochem International. Later certain documents were produced on *subpoena duces tecum*. Discovery of documents in the 1981 action subsequently disclosed certain additional documents held by the bank.

Some of the books and documents thus produced on *subpoena duces tecum* were referred to by Mr Justice Walton in his judgment, and in reliance of their contents the plaintiffs issued the writ which commenced the 1981 action against the bank, alleging in effect that by agreeing to provide and in providing banking services to Rochem International, the bank became a party to and liable for the fraudulent and dishonest conspiracy found to exist in the main action.

In that action the bank gave discovery of all documents produced in the main action and several others.

After inspection the plaintiffs formed the view that additional parties should be added as plaintiffs, and, as defendants, three individual employees of the bank.

But on a summons to join them certain difficulties appeared arising out of provisions in the Limitation Act 1980 and Order 15, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, prohibiting joinder of new parties if the limitation period applicable to the cause of action asserted had expired before the parties were added.

There were certain escape routes which might conceptually have enabled the plaintiffs to defeat the limitation defences and to justify the addition of the extra parties, but it seemed to the plaintiffs that the task of establishing that the cause of action vested in the proposed plaintiffs against the proposed defendants was not statute barred, in order to justify adding them as parties, would involve the trial of virtually the whole action, and it therefore seemed preferable to commence the 1983 action as an entirely new action.

No doubt the limitation defences would be raised, but they would be dealt with and adjudicated upon at the trial and not as a preliminary issue. The plaintiff naturally desired to use the documents disclosed in the 1981 action and in the main action.

It was a rule established by several recent cases that documents disclosed by a party under the compulsion of court process, such as discovery, could not be used by the party to whom they are disclosed for any improper purpose: see *Home Office v Harman* ([1983] AC 260). A party wishing to use the documents for purposes outside those for which they were disclosed ought first to seek leave: *Halcon International Inc v Shell Transport & Trading* ([1979] RPC 97). The plaintiffs sought such leave.

Mr Brodie contended that such leave had already been obtained from Mr Justice Walton, in respect of the documents produced on *subpoena duces tecum*, but after a careful study of the transcript of argument, his Lordship concluded that Mr Justice Walton could not have intended his order to embrace a class of documents belonging to a party not represented before him, and that the plaintiffs could not yet have obtained leave to use in the 1983 action any of the documents produced by the bank on discovery in the 1981 action.

Mr Brodie's original application was for leave covering all those documents. It was therefore somewhat of a paradox that it was later contended that the plaintiffs did not need leave at all, in that use of the documents for the 1983 action was within the ambit of the 1981 action so that leave was not required.

Alternatively, it was said that such of the documents as had been referred to in the judgment of Mr Justice Walton had thereby entered the public domain and therefore could be used without leave. That paradox was resolved by an amendment to the notice of motion, in order to seek declaratory relief.

The authorities established that when documents were disclosed on discovery the party to whom discovery was made was subject to an implied undertaking, not, without leave of court, to use the documents for improper purposes. The reasons there given as justifying the need for protection applied equally to documents produced on *subpoena*.

The rule was usually expressed as relating to documents, but it plainly applied also to protect the contents of those documents. Plainly the undertaking had to apply to the information derived from the discovered documents, whether embodied in a copy or stored in the mind.

Mr Crystal submitted that the undertaking limited use of the documents only to the action in which they were discovered. If that was right it followed that, subject to a separate point raised by Mr Brodie about documents mentioned and set out by Mr Justice Walton in his judgment, the plaintiffs needed leave to use them in the 1983 action.

Mr Brodie submitted that the undertaking limited use for the purpose of prosecuting the particular cause of action to assist which discovery was given and that the cause of action in the 1983 action was the same as that in the 1981 action. If those submissions were right the plaintiffs did not need leave.

His Lordship did not accept Mr Crystal's submission that because additional facts would have to be pleaded in the 1983 action, the cause of action could not be said to be the same.

The 1981 action alleged that the bank, by the action of its employees, adhered to and was liable on the defendants' conspiracy in the main action. The 1983 action was to allege that those employees were also liable as individuals and that the conspiracy was directed against the Sybron/Gamlen worldwide trading operation and that to the extent that damage was caused to constituent parts those parts might join as plaintiffs. That proposition might or might not be tenable, but the cause of action was the same.

The issue between counsel as to the scope of the undertaking was not clearly answered in any of the authorities such as *Distillers Co (Biochemicals) Ltd v Times Newspapers Ltd* ([1975] QB 613); *Riddick v Thames Board Mills Ltd* ([1977] QB 881), *Halcon International Inc v Shell Transport & Trading Co* or other cases where no distinction was drawn between an action or a cause of action.

Although Mr Crystal's contention might in some cases produce odd results where, for instance, a fresh action was started after an earlier had been discontinued or struck out for failure to take some interlocutory step, Mr Brodie's proposition was less satisfactory as a general proposition, although attractive on the facts of the present case.

His Lordship therefore declined to make the declaration sought that the plaintiffs were free to use information in documents discovered in the 1981 action. The plaintiffs also sought a declaration that no leave was needed in respect of material mentioned or set out in the judgment of Mr Justice Walton.

In the relevant passages of the judgment, the judge referred to or set out three attendance notes, made by bank employees, relating to certain meetings with defendants in the first action, which had been produced on *subpoena duces tecum* in the main action.

While accepting that the attendance notes were protected by the implied undertaking, Mr Brodie contended that once incorporated into the judgment, of which there was a written record, the undertaking did not prevent information obtained from that record being used for any purpose whatsoever. It prevented use of the information derived directly from the discovered documents, but not when obtained indirectly from some other souce such as the transcript of the judgment or notes made by counsel or a journalist.

In his Lordship's judgment the undertaking that bound the party on whom it was imposed prevented use by him of the information contained in discovered documents, unless he had obtained the information from a source which was independent and not derived from the discovery. Thus the attendance notes retained the protection of the implied undertaking and the plaintiffs were not entitled to make use of their contents for the purposes of the 1983 action without the court's leave.

The fact that the information had reached the public domain did not relieve a party from his implied undertaking. But if the information became public property and the subject of public discussion, so that its confidential nature had vanished, that fact should be given due weight on the issue as to whether or not leave should be given for use for some ulterior purpose.

On the question whether the plaintiffs should be given leave, Mr Brodie referred to that well known limit on professional privilege, namely that it could not be relied on in respect of documents brought into existence as part of a criminal or fraudulent enterprise: see *Bullivant v Attorney General for Victoria* ([1901] AC 196)

The principle was applied to discovery in the main action, when the Court of Appeal held that legal professional privilege could not be invoked to protect documents passing between Mr Roques and Mr Bove, as clients, and Mr Churchward, as their solicitor, on the basis that Mr Roques and Mr Bove were embarked on a dishonest or fraudulent activity when making the communications in question.

By analogy Mr Brodie submitted that protection ought not to be available for documents disclosed on discovery where the disclosing party was guilty of fraud or dishonesty, and where the documents were needed to obtain legal redress.

He contended that the documents disclosed in the 1981 action constituted *prima facie* evidence that the three bank employees, and through them the bank, were participants in the dishonest conspiracy found by Mr Justice Walton. For that reason and also because the cause of action was the same in both actions he urged that leave should be given.

Mr Crystal contended that the 1983 action was commenced as a tactical device to avoid complying with the requirements of section 35 of the Limitation Act 1980 and Order 15 rule 6 (5), of the Rules of the Supreme Court, and that the 1983 action therefore represented an abuse of process.

He contended that leave should not be given, for that reason, and because the plaintiffs had not shown a *prima facie* case that the 1983 action was well founded.

His Lordship regarded the allegations of fraudulent conspiracy against the bank and its employees as unjustified and extravagant. The bank provided Rochem International with the full array of banking facilities, customarily provided for their corporate trading customers, including an overdraft facility of £20,000. All of that, so far as the documents revealed, was in the ordinary course of business. Obviously none of that provided a basis for a charge of dishonest participation.

But Mr Brodie relied on the contents of three information cards, which included, *inter alia*, the attendance notes and a document entitled "Rochem Financial Plan", describing in optimistic terms the proposed trading enterprise, and presumably was supplied by Mr Bové in order to obtain the overdraft facility.

That material justified Mr Brodie in claiming on a *prima facie* basis that the three employees knew that Mr Roques and Mr Bové were the driving force behind the Rochem enterprise, knew that they were still employed by Sybron/Gamlen at the time Rochem commenced trading, and that they wanted their participation in Rochem concealed from their employers, and possibly that Rochem's business was going to be in competition with that of Sybron/Gamlen.

But the bank was not under an obligation to inquire into the commercial propriety of the business for which services were sought. If the bank committed a crime or a tort, it must answer for it, but it did not expose itself to a charge of dishonesty merely because it provided banking facilities to a business which was being conducted in breach of fiduciary duties which employees owed to their employers, whether or not it knew or had reason to suspect that that might be the case. His Lordship rejected the charge of *prima facie* dishonesty.

Mr Brodie's second ground for the grant of leave, namely that the cause of action was the same in both actions, had strong *prima facie* appeal, and he was right in pointing out that section 35 and Order 15, rule 6 were concerned with joinder of parties and not with whether a new action was an abuse of process.

While the 1983 action was a tactical device to avoid the difficulties of their joinder application in the 1981 action, it could not be described as an abuse of process. Mr Crystal had not argued that the 1983 action could be struck out as disclosing no cause of action. The causes of action in both were the same, and that being so common sense seemed to argue in favour of granting leave.

His Lordship would therefore grant leave for use of the documents for the purposes of the 1983 action.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Durrant Piesse.

Reviewing exercise of discretion

British Library v Palyza and Another

Before Mr Justice Nolan, Mr T. H. Jenkins and Mr J. A. Powell

[Judgment delivered February 28]

When considering an appeal from a decision of an industrial tribunal on discovery and inspection of documents in a complaint of unlawful discriminaton on the ground of race, the Employment Appeal Tribunal could review the industrial tribunal's exercise of discretion and substitute their own view.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal, in a reserved judgment, allowed an appeal by the employers, the British Library, from an order by a London industrial tribunal last July, ordering discovery of certain documents to the applicants, Dr Palyza and Mr Mukherjee, employees at the library.

Mr Andrew Collins for the employers; Mr Donald Anderson for the employees.

MR JUSTICE NOLAN said that the documents were confidential reports upon fellow employees. The applicants were claiming that they had been passed over for promotion on discriminatory racial grounds.

The principles governing applications for discovery were set out in the speeches of the House of Lords in *Science Research Council v Nassé* ([1979] ICR 921). There were several remarks to the effect that the decision whether or not to order discovery was within the tribunal's discretion.

The question was whether the appeal tribunal should only set aside a decision if it was shown that the discretion was exercised on the wrong principles, or whether they were free to review the decision and substitute their own discretion.

The latter course was correct. The decision lent itself to review without difficulty, especially where it was given before the start of the substantive proceedings and at a time when there was no question of the industrial tribunal's attitude having been influenced by any evidence which they had heard.

Further, the decision was of such importance as to make it highly desirable that its review by the appeal tribunal should be unfettered.

The appeal tribunal decided to read the reports and having done so concluded that they contained nothing the disclosure of which was necessary for disposing fairly of the proceedings, and they allowed the appeal.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Singh Kharran & Co.

Agreement to negotiate

Donwin Productions Ltd v EMI Films Ltd

The decision in *Courtney and Fairbairn Ltd v Tolaini Brothers (Hotels) Ltd* ([1975] 1 WLR 297), that an agreement to negotiate was too vague to be recognized as a contract in law, did not prevent the implication into an oral contract, once a firm agreement had been made and a further, fuller agreement was in contemplation, of a term that the parties would negotiate in good faith about further terms to be inserted in a written agreement.

Mr Justice Peter Pain so stated in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division on March 2, holding that the defendant company EMI Films Ltd, had concluded a binding oral contract with the plaintiff company, Donwin Productions Ltd, and that the plaintiff had not repudiated that contract.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the dictum of Lord Dunedin in *May and Butcher Ltd v The King* ([1934] 2 KB 17, 21)–that a concluded contract was one which settled everything which was necessary to be settled and left nothing to be settled by agreement between the parties–ought not to be taken out of context.

There could be no contract unless the essentials of a contract were present, but that was to be distinguished from the case where one party regarded a particular term which had not been agreed as being essential to his interests.

Damages deduction

Crawley v Mercer and Another

Where, consequent upon injuries sustained in an accident, a plaintiff availed himself of the Job Release Scheme, the payments which he received under that scheme fell to be deducted in full from the damages in respect of loss of earnings which would be awarded in an action brought by him in respect of his injuries.

Mr Justice Comyn so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division on March 5, awarding the plaintiff damages arising from injuries to his back sustained in a road accident

Licensee's duty of care to customer

Munro v Porthkerry Park Holiday Estates Ltd

The scope of a licensee's duty of care to a customer extended to a duty to guard against danger arising from the customer's inability to take care of himself because of excessive consumption of alcohol.

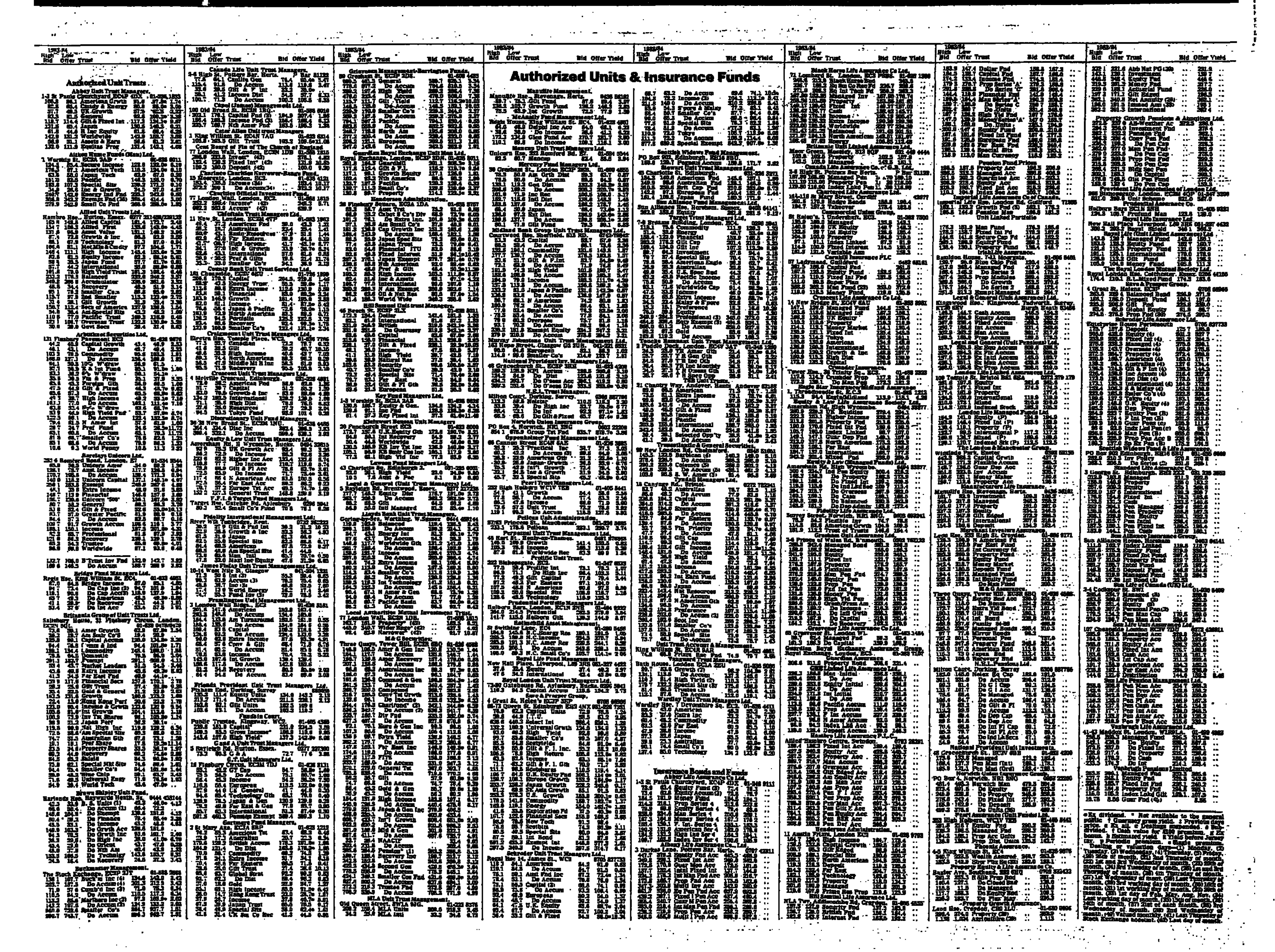
Mr Justice Beldam so held in the Queen's Bench Division on March 5 but found that the defendants, who were the occupiers of a site on a cliff top were not liable to the plaintiff, the administrator of his deceased son's estate, for damages arising from an accident at Porthkerry leisure centre.

The deceased and two friends had been drinking at the bar and were asked to leave. The deceased went over a chain link fence and fell to his death down the sheer cliff drop.

MR JUSTICE BELDAM said that the height of the fence was such that the deceased could not fall over accidentally but had to go over it deliberately. The deceased neither knew nor appreciated that there was a sheer drop. The fence provided by the defendants was adequate.

Selling large quantities of intoxicating liquor could not of itself impose a duty to take care of customers. His Lordship had to consider whether the licensee knew that the deceased was not merely intoxicated, but so intoxicated that he was incapable of looking after himself. The absence of an immediate hazard might absolve the licensee from any duty of care.

There was no evidence that the deceased had reached such a state of intoxication that he was incapable of taking care of himself. There was no evidence that the licensee served him with further alcohol knowing that he would become unable to take care of himself



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

FOOTBALL: BRITISH CLUBS FACE HARD GAMES IN SECOND LEGS OF EUROPEAN COMPETITIONS

Dalglish inspires Liverpool and leads them out of the wilderness

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Psychological warfare broke out in a dozen European cities on Wednesday night and nowhere was the impact more dramatic than in Liverpool. As Dalglish walked on to the stage seconds before the start of the second half, the hearts of Liverpool rose as visibly as those of Benfica fell. Timed to perfection, his entrance was pure theatre.

The move was stunningly effective. It was as though the red king had suddenly captured the white queen in Anfield's absorbing chess game. Benfica's defence that had looked so composed and so secure was forced to drop its guard. Rush intervened and Liverpool picked up a one-goal advantage from the first leg of the European Cup quarter-final.

One Portuguese journalist felt moved to describe Dalglish as "the Messiah" and there can be no doubt that the Scot's presence alone was enough to lead Liverpool out of the wilderness of the first half. No-one looked more lost than Robinson and, with Lee not fully fit, their middle was unusually flabby.

Dalglish's return, nine weeks after the left side of his face caved in, will also lift Liverpool out of their comparative domestic slump. Since he left half-way through their home fixture against Manchester United, they have dropped 11 out of 24 League points, been knocked out of the FA Cup and held by Sheffield Wednesday and Walsall in the Milk Cup.

Dalglish, however, is no youth. He celebrated his 33rd birthday last Saturday (by turning out for the reserves) and, eight years after filling the gap left by Keegan, Liverpool are now searching for a replacement. Some task. Walsh, of Luton Town, and Lineker, of Leicester City, are considered the main candidates.

Curiously enough, Dalglish was involved in a similar incident three years ago in the semi-final of the European Cup against Bayern Munich. A few minutes into the second leg, he was injured. The West Germans, expecting Rush to come on, were so startled by the appearance of Gayle, an unknown who had not entered their meticulous preparations, that they went out.

Such inspired substitutions in continental ties can often alter the balance that is growing ever finer (the last six European Cup finals have been decided by a lone goal). Roma needed no such assistance on Wednesday and their margin of victory, 3-0 over Dynamo of Berlin, is so substantial that their progress to the last four is almost a formality.

Therein lies a dark omen. In the last two years the side that has put out Berlin, Aston Villa and Hamburg, has finished the trophy. Since this year's final is to be held in their own Olympic stadium, fate seems to have dealt Roma all the favourable cards.

Dundee United's chances of going through dimmed over the last quarter of an hour in Vienna when they conceded their first two goals so far. But Krankl warned his Austrian colleagues against complacency. "Anyone who has been flattened by the British steamroller knows what the second leg will be like", he said.

Dynamo Minsk, forced to move south to Tbilisi because their own ground was gripped by ice and snow, were in turn held by the unyielding defenders from Romania. Dinamo Bucharest, the conquerors of the holders in the last round, are therefore expected to be the challengers to emerge from behind the iron curtain.

The British flag in the Cup Winners' Cup is all but hanging at half-mast. At least the return fixtures in a fortnight promise to echo throughout to the sound of thunderous attacks. Aberdeen, the holders, and Manchester United, both two goals adrift, have given themselves little option.

England's pair of survivors in the UEFA Cup, particularly Tottenham Hotspur, need not be so adventurous. Hart, aptly named, gave Nottingham Forest, who have won all three of their away ties so far, their narrow lead over Sturm Graz. Injuries to Walsh, concussion, and Anderson, dislocated elbow, marred the triumph but time is on their side. They have no match this weekend.

Megson's injury leaves Wednesday worried

Sheffield Wednesday may be without their midfield player Gary Megson for Sunday's FA Cup quarter-final against Southampton at Hillsborough.

He strained a thigh muscle as his team regained the second division leadership by drawing 1-1 at home to Fulham on Wednesday night, with Pearson, their substitute, putting them ahead after 58 minutes and Rosenior equalising for the visitors 14 minutes later.



Megson: fitness struggle

Another midfield player, Gary Shelton, needed four stitches in a cut over his eye and was also concussed, but he is expected to be fit. Southampton are concerned about striker Steve Moran and defender Mark Wright, who are troubled by injuries.

Moran strained a hamstring when he played at Hillsborough ten days ago for England's Under-21 team, while Wright has an ankle injury which prevented him gaining his first full England cap.

Len Ashurst celebrated his first match as Sunderland manager by watching them win their first league match since New Year's Eve by defeating Queen's Park Rangers 1-0.

Sunderland were helped by the dismissal of Rangers' England international Gregory in the second half after a scuffle with Atkins, and an own goal by Fenwick a minute after the break.

Blackburn Rovers extended their unbeaten run to 16 games in beating Swansea City 4-1. They recovered from a fourth minute goal by Maddy to score through Fazackerley, Evans (own goal), Thompson and Patterson.

In the third division, Gillingham lost for the first time this year, 4-0 at Lincoln, while Peterborough suffered their second home defeat of the season in division four as Aldershot improved their promotion hopes with a 2-1 win, a 73rd minute penalty by Mazzon settling the issue. The game boiled over in the players' tunnel when Peterborough's captain, Hankin, squared up to Aldershot defender Souter and was "sent off" by Stockport referee Peter Tyldsley.

Wembley warm-up for England

Bobby Robson, the England manager, backed an extension of international matches against Northern Ireland and Wales. Ireland play at Wembley on April 4 in their final meeing before the British championship is scrapped, but Robson promised his Irish counterpart, Billy Bingham, that it will not mean the end of the team's 102 years of domestic rivalry.

England and Ireland are drawn together in the same World Cup qualifying group – and that adds some spice to next month's match even though the England supporters will not be happy about England's recent defeat in France. Robson will still be looking for full vocal backing. "We need to do well at Wembley. If there is any psychological barrier, we must remove it," he said. "Our last performance at Wembley was not very good and we need to win there."

Apart from the Ireland game, England meet the Soviet Union at Wembley on June 2 – their last home fixture before the World Cup match against Finland in September. Discussing Ireland, Robson added: "In the years we don't meet on competitive terms I am sure the associations will welcome the chance to arrange fixtures."

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

EUROPEAN CUP: Third round, first leg: Liverpool 1, Benfica 0; AS Roma 3, Dynamo Berlin 0; Dynamo Minsk 1, Dynamo Bucharest 1; Rapid Vienna 2, Dundee United 1.

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Third round, first leg: Barcelona 2, Manchester United 0; Porto 3, Donetsk 2; Haka Valkea 0, Juventus 1; Ujpest Dozsa 2, Aberdeen 0.

UEFA CUP: Fourth round, first leg: Anderlecht 4, Spartak Moscow 2; Nottingham Forest 1, Sturma Graz 0; Sparta Prague 1, Hajduk Split 0; Tottenham Hotspur 2, SK Austria Memphis 0.

FIRST DIVISION: Sunderland 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 4, Swansea City 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Fulham 1.

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield Wed	30	18	8	4	57	27	62
Chelsea	31	17	10	4	63	32	61
Newcastle	29	17	4	8	58	41	55
Man City	30	16	7	7	48	31	55
Grimsby	30	15	10	5	45	32	55
Carlisle	30	14	11	5	36	19	53
Blackburn	29	13	12	4	40	32	51

THIRD DIVISION: Lincoln City 4, Gillingham 0.

FOURTH DIVISION: Chester 0, Chesterfield 2; Hereford United 5, Hartlepool United 0; Peterborough United 1, Aldershot 2; Reading 1, Colchester United 0.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Romania 2, Greece 0.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Maidstone 1, Enfield 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Cheltenham 2, Stourbridge 0; Sutton Coldfield 1, Gloucester 1.

Midland division: Merthyr Tydfil 1, Leicester U 1; Milton Keynes 2, Forest Green 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Flackwell Heath 1, Marlow 3; Wolverton 0, Chalfont St Peter 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle U 1, Sheffield U 0;

Second division: Huddersfield 1, Middlesbrough 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 0, Southampton 0; Oxford U 0, West Ham 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion 0, Grantham 2;

Bass Cup, second round replay: Mossley 1, South Liverpool 2;

Third round replay: Worksop 1, Barrow 0.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Cup: Bournemouth 1, Portsmouth 2; Cambridge United 1, Southend 1;

SCHOOLS MATCHES: ESFA under-19 cup: quarter-finals: Oakwood Park (Maidstone) 2, Queen Mary's (Basingstoke) 1; Torquay GS 4, Chesterfield 1 (aet).

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP: Egypt 2, Ivory Coast 1; Cameroon 4, Togo 1.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Oxford FA 1, FA XI 3.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend 18, Swansea 8; Newport 35, Ebbw Vale 3; Oxford University 22, Oxfordshire 6; Rugby 12, RAF 9; Tredegar 24, Abertillery 4; Maesteg 10, South Glamorgan Institute 28.

RUGBY LEAGUE

SECOND DIVISION: Swinton 28, Hunslet 10.



Beyond reach: Bailey flies through the air in an unsuccessful attempt to save from Rojo

Robson's choice should be to take the money and run

By David Miller

Football, they say, is a funny game. England went out of the World Cup in the 1970 quarter-final because Gordon Banks had a stomach ache. The 90th minute goal by Rojo, of Barcelona, in Wednesday's Cup-Winners' Cup quarter-final makes it more probable Manchester United will agree to accept a likely offer of £3m for the England captain, Bryan Robson.

That second goal makes far stronger the prospect of Cesar Menotti's team, unexceptional apart from Maradona, reaching the semi-final, which would in turn maintain the pressure on Manchester Utd to win a European or League championship title for the first time in 16 years. Like Barcelona, they are the victims of their own ambition and past standards.

Although United tactically outthought Barcelona for the first 20 minutes or so, thanks in part to Maradona's evident lack of fitness, it was apparent before the end of the first leg even *without Rojo's spectacular late* goal that Ron Atkinson had purchased heavily yet still not found consistency which characterizes Liverpool's relentless acquisition of titles. Most fundamentally, he lacks exceptional attacking pace.

If and when the rumoured Italian bid for Robson gains more basic temptation with money on the table, from Internazionale or any other club with a lust for success greater than United's, the decision on whether to accept will depend upon the attitude of three men: Robson, Atkinson and the chairman, Martin Edwards.

For differing reasons, all three of them will, I suspect, decide it makes sense to accept. The easiest choice is Robson's. At 27, he is with Peter Shilton, the disfavoured Ray Wilkins and the now injury prone Trevor Francis, one of England's few truly international players.

But he has won nothing otherthan the FA Cup. There is no guarantee that if he stays United will eventually take the campionship, and in a physically high-risk trade the wages available in Italy would overshadow even the several thousand a week he earns from Old Trafford. football in England is by no means so compellingly attractive as to ring the heartstrings of domestic loyalty – he had none for West Bromwich – and he could negotiate terms as did Francis to ensure his release for international fixtures. In other words, go.

He discreetly admitted the logic of this argument on the way home from the Spanish defeat, with a wry acknowledgment that it might have been different had he not squanndered a yawning opportunity midway through the second half to neuutralise the unfortunate *first half ow goal of 19-year-old* centre back, Hogg, who was making his European debut.

Atkinson has more of a dilemma. Frankly, he says, he would not really wish to part with such an outstanding player, who is potentially the difference between an ordinary side and a good one. Yet if the offer is made – approximately doubling Robson's value during a two year period in which domestic fees have moved sharply downwards – then it would make practical sense "provided the money all goes back into new players."

The truth is that Stapleton is unlikely now to improve; Whiteside, for all the interest in him, too, in Italy, is ultimately limited because of his lack of pace; Graham's current loss of form is such that Hughes was preferred as deputy for the injured Whiteside. With £3m to spend, Atkinson could probably buy three or four new players: not least, perhaps, Walsh from Luton, who are in the red, or Wark from troubled Ipswich.

Since Atkinson's force as manager is a mixture of the same motivating force he generated as a workaholic wing half and a preference born of impatience for buying good players rather than developing them in the reserves, my guess is that he will take the money.

And Edwards? His financial standpoint in the aftermath of the Maxwell takeover attempt lacks the long term equilibrium many people supposed he had. The fact that he walked away from the opportunity to put £5m or so in his own pocket from Maxwell's projected purchase of a controlling share interest indicated that Edwards cares for United.

Yet he was left only a 16 per cent holding on the death of his father, Louis and had to *purchase at market price* another 35 per cent from his mother and other sources. He is unsure for how many years he can afford to sustain such a high personal commitment in the club.

He is determined that no outsider shall be able to gain control of United cheaply, which could become possible by going public like Tottenham. Running an efficient club contributes to its security, and the sale of Robson, who is insured for only £1m would be realistic at his age. United basic wages are so high that were they having to pay the same bonuses as Liverpool they could be hard pressed. Much as Edwards longs to be chairman of a winning club, I would expect him to agree if Atkinson is willing to sell Robson's unexpired three-year contract.

Consortium succeed in saving Charlton

Charlton Athletic have survived at the eleventh hour. The second division club secured their most famous victory yesterday afternoon, when a rescue package was accepted by the Official Receiver in the High Court.

Aconsortium, backed by the Sunley property group, have agreed to meet all the conditions laid down by the Football League, to enable *the new club, Charlton '84 to be* accepted.

The historic decision came at 4.30pm just half an hour before the League's final deadline. The consortium's counsel Simon Mortimore, asked the judge to direct the Official Receiver to accept the complicated deal, and this he did.

Justice Mervyn Davies said: "I see no reason to place any difficulty in the way of giving effect to the arrangements that have been put before me. One would have wished for a little more time, but I am happy to give it the required direction.

Barring last-munute hitches, Charlton's home game against Grimsby Town tomorrow will take place. The rescuers will buy out the former Charlton chairman, Mivchael Gliksten, whose company, Adelong, owns the ground, and agreed to meet Inland Revenue and VAT commitments of about £150,000, in full, and to pay unsecured creditors 60p in the £.

The League are insisting that debts to member clubs – in particular to Rotherham United and Aston Villa – should be paid at the rate of 70p in the £. Sunley have agreed to that.

Ironically, Charlton '84 have paid just 100, plus VAT, for the name and goodwill of Charlton.

The arrangement is worth £50,000 a year to the club, with the council requiring a representative on the board and reduced admission charges for the unemployed, senior citizens and children among their conditions.

Young on loan to Brighton

Willie Young, the 33 year-old Scottish international central defender, yesterday joined Brighton on a month's loan from Norwich City. Young, previously with Aberdeen, Tottenham Hotspur and Nottingham Forest, makes his Brighton debut against Manchester City at the Goldstone ground tomorrow.

Chris Catlin, the Brighton manager, commented: "Willie is a fine player with wide experience and he'll do a good job for us. I have been searching hard for another central defender following Steve Foster's move and I am sure Willie fits the bill."

Ipswich Town yesterday signed Graham Moseley, Brighton goalkeeper, on a month's loan. He is available on a free transfer, although he still has two and a half years of his contract to run.

Gwyn Thomas, the Leeds utility player, yesterday agreed to join Barnsley, after the clubs had agreed on a fee of about £40,000.

Chesterfield in the clear

Chesterfield have escaped disciplinary action over crowd trouble at their fourth division match against Northampton Town last month, when 26 spectators were arrested. Several police were injured and the start of the game was held up by supporters on the pitch. The Football Association now say they are satisfied with the club's conduct.

Coventry City have temporarily closed one of their seating areas to their own supporters following a pitch invasion during last Saturday's match against Birmingham City.

● Luton Town's £318,000 bill for the acquisition of the players, Paul Walsh and Paul Elliott, caused the club to lose £492,000 in the financial year to May 31, 1983. The figures announced yesterday showed that the club's trading loss for the year was reduced from £383,000 to £174,000.

● The manager, Sam Ellis, has signed a new two-year contract with Blackpool.

Spurs can salvage something in Europe

By Clive White

You could not help but smile at the irony of it all. Tottenham Hotspur's season, loaded with huge investment and correspondingly huge demands, hung as if by a thread from the epensive rafters of White Hart Lane's new stand. Then along came their costliest disappointment, Brazil, falling through tackles like a drunken man, to give a despairing prod in the direction of gaol. The ball, takin a deflection off an Austrian defender, freewheeled across the line and 34,069 people gave one enormous sigh.

Tottenham's place in the semi-final round of the UEFA Cup is hardly confirmed. FK Austria looked far too clever in feet and mind to permit such complacent thoughts. But a leasi Tottenham have some breathing space and the chance to salvage something rom this induriatingly infertile season.

Back in November and December when they summarily dismissed Feyenoord and Bayern Munich, former European champions, the Tottenham cockerel ruled this particular roost. Injuries dragged Tottenham from their perch, but now they have time to recuperate. In a fortnight the influential Hoddle should be completely fit for the eturn leg in Vienna, and, if all is still well, another five weeks to recover firther for the semi-finals, which should mean the return of Mabbutt, another vital figure in the sum total of Tottehnam.

The prolific Falco, who missed this first leg because of a hamstring stain, *may* find himself forced out on merit for the next tie. Brazil seems to have regained his confidence by scoring reely in the reserves and boldly promises at least to add another six to his league total of one. His erratic style, like a smoulderig firework, will cause him to be the object of adulation or scorn wherever he performs. Last manth he added a transfer request to that of Archibald, his more restless and successful Scottish partner.

Archibald, carrying a knee injury, chose to remain on the field on Wednesday, and by so doing collected his 23rd goal of the season. They are rebels without a cause.

Reluctance by clubs to join the Alliance

By Paul Newman

Isthmian League clubs look likely for the second season in succession to turn down the chance of promotion to the Alliance Premier League.

Under the new "pyramid" structure of non-League football, one of the top three clubs in each of the Alliance's "feeders" – the Isthmian, Southern and Northern Premier leagues – can be promoted provided they have adequate ground facilities. The Isthmian League were included in the scheme for the first time 'ast season, but nono of their top three clubs wanted to move.

Harrow Borough are favourites to win the Isthmian championship this season and Peter Rogers, their chairman, said: "Although we haven't made a firm decision yet on the Alliance, I think the likelihood is that we won't apply. The extra travelling involved in a national league would be difficult. Basically we're both a social club and a football club and we enjoy being able to leave for away games at midday and arrive back by seven."

Sutton United and Worthing are the two clubs most likely to finish in second and third places. Sutton have long-term ambitions to progress but have made no commitment yet to apply to join the Alliance and are unlikely to do so this season. Wothing have already decided not to apply yet, although they do not rule it out in the future.

Harrow, Sutton and Wothing all say they would be keen to join a regionalized Alliance, but Jim Thompson, the Alliance chairman, said: "If there was reorganization in the lower levels of the Football League we would regionalize too, but that is the only circumstance in which we would do so. If none of the Isthimian clubs apply to join us it would be a tragedy. A lot of people have worked very hard to bring about the pyramid and in particular to bring the Isthmians into it."

In the Southern League, Dartford and Fisher Athletic are both challenging strongly for the championship and both want to join the Alliance. Darfford, who lead the table, went 18 league games without defeat when they beat Fisher 3-1 at home in front of nearly 1,600 spectators on Tuesday night They have already had one period in the Alliance and should have no problem satisfying ground grading requirements.

Fisher, however, would have to make substantial improvements to their ground and have been told they would have to do so by the end of the season. They moved from Mitcham in Surrey to their present council-owned ground in the docklands area of London at the start of last season.

Fisher, formed in 1908, were granted senior status only eight years ago. Having won the London Spartan League championship in 1980 and 1981, they won election to the Southern League and last season earned promotion to the premier division by winning the midland division at the first attempt.

The third Alliance vacancy looks certain to be filled by Barrow, who are well clear at the top of the Northern Premier League. Having been relegated from the Alliance only last season, they are unlikely to have any problems meeting ground grading standards.

● Fourteen of the 16-man squad named for the England semi-professional team's match against Wales at Newtown on March 27 are from the Alliance League. The other two play for Blyth Spartans, of the Northern League.

SQUAD: D Clarke (Blyth), D Richardson (Maidstone), B Thompson (Maidstone), J Davison (Altrincham), K Barrett (Enfield), P Robinson (Blyth), M Newson (Maidstone), N Sellars (Scarborough), J Watson (Maidstone), N Ironton (Enfield), T Morley (Nuneaton), O Smith (Runcorn), A Cordice (Wealdstone), C Williams (Telford), P Culpin (Nuneaton), N Ashford (Enfield).

● Stuart Mason, Oswestry Town's coach, has succeeded Ken Roberts as manager of the Northern Premier League club.

Five goals give Harrow easy win

By George Chesterton

Harrow.....5
Wellington.....1

Two schools better known for their skills on the rugby field played an entertaining game of football at Harrow yesterday. It is only fairly recently that football has been played in the Lent term.

After only five minutes Bonomi of Harrow accepted a return pass from Glover and dcored from six yards. Ten minutes later he scored again.

Wellington replied with several forays and from one of them Mackenzie scored with a hard right foot shot from 25 yards. This was the first goal conceded by Bunn in the Harrow goal in 13 matches.

After half time Harrow were soon on the attack again and their third goal came from a hectic goalmouth scramble. Rivett-Carnac, the Harrow captain, followed this a moment later by receiving a pass on the edge of the area, turning quickly and scoring with a hard left foot shot in the corner of the net.

Willington sometimes threatened with Deal and Graham putting in good shots. But Harrow continued to dominate in midfield and just before the final whistle Bonomi was able to score again to clinch a personal tally of three goals.

HARROW: J Bunn; A Koc, A Gross, H Farr, T Sentini, J Sharples, S Rivett-Carnac, T Maloney, A Khan, P Glover, E Bonomi.
WELLINGTON: C Devereux; J Oldridge, R Lidgate, J Mackenzie, G Cooper, N Parnell, S Snarajah, J Illingworth, P Istead, D Graham, M Whitley.

Ghent probe

Brussels (Reuter) – Police have interrogated six Ghent football club officials over suspected illegal transfer payments to players, a spokesman for the Brussels crown prosecutor's office said yesterday. The six, included the treasurer, Alexis de Clercq, aged 28, who is the son of the Belgian finance minister, Willy de Clercq.

CRICKET

Close takes chair but fails to thwart Boycott

Brian Close, who was sacked by Yorkshire 14 years ago, was yesterday made the county's cricket committee chairman. The former Yorkshire and England captain, was elected at the first meeting of the club's new general committee, at Headingley.

However, Close lost his attempt to prevet Geoffrey Boycott from both serving on the general committee, and continuing to play. Boycott, as expected, was given a one-year contract, and members agreed that he should also sit on the committee, to which he was elected from the Wakefield district.

Close said: "I was outvoted on the issue." The club's new chairman is Reg kirk, from Hull, who said of Close's appointment: "What we need is the return of real Yorkshire spirit, and no one is more Yorkshire than Brian. We are delighted to welcome him back. There is nothing wrong with the structure of this club. The problem had been attitudes, which have become so entrenched."

Mr Kirk said: "Brian's election was not unanimous, but there was a groundswell of opinion that he should have the job." Asked about the position of the manager, Ray Illingworth, he said: "There was some discussion, but Mr Illingworth is out of the country at the moment, and nothing was decided."

Today's meeting decided to abolish the executive committee, which had comprised chairmen of the respective sub-committees.

Close: outvoted.

Test for Miandad

Karachi (Reuter) – The Pakistan batsman, Javed Miandad, who is flying to the United States on Monday for a fitness test, may after all play in the the third and final Test match against England starting on March 19. He was ruled out of the first Test which ended on Tuesday and misses the second starting next Monday

More cricket, page 24

ATHLETICS

Miss Budd is flowering

Zola Budd will have maintained the interest in her possible acquisition of British nationality when the South African schoolgirl ran another world class time in the 5000 metres in Port Elizabeth yesterday. (Pat Butcher writes). Miss Budd, aged 17, won in 15min 9.9sec, one and a half sec. outside Mary Decker's official world record of 15:08.26, in 1982.

Miss Budd, who competes in bare feet, ran 15:01.83 for the distance in Stellenbosch last month, but the time will not be recognized as a world record because South Africa has been expelled from the International Amateur Athletics Federation, because of the government's apartheid policy.

Frank Budd, her father, said after the race that business commitments at their home in Bloemfontein recently had prevented him pursuing inquiries about possible British citizenship for Zola, but it was an avenue he wished to explore in the hope of ensuring world-class competition for his daughter, and for maintaining his British heritage.

More athletics, page 23

TABLE TENNIS

Douglas on way to record seventh title

By A Special Correspondent

Desmond Douglas set out on the path to a record seventh singles title in the English closed championships with a 21-11, 21-7, 21-8 win over Gary Lambert, a teenage qualifer from Devon, the first round of this year's event, spondored by Norwich Unio, at Bletchley yesterday.

Douglas's route to the record will e made with plastic ball that he hates and which Carl Prean, the No 2 seed, aged 16, boycotted in the English Open. The champion yesterday repeated his warning that it would be the last time he ever played with it.

On the last occasion he did so, in the English closed championship two years ago, Douglas came close to being the biggest upset in the history of the event when Graham Sandley, then only 19, was within two points of winningthe final. Sandley, now the No 3 seed, and with a big booming attack, is one of the few players who likes the plastic ball.

The controversy ontinues, but, for their part the manufacturers say they have already taken steps to replace the much-abused ball with another having properties more similar to celluloid

IN BRIEF

Reardon in the form of a champion

Ray Readon opened his defence of the Welsh professional snooker championship against Marcus Owen with a break of 104 in the opening frame at Ebbw Vale and went on to win 6-1. Readon, who played consistently throughout, also had breaks of 62, 51 and four more in the thirties.

SKIING: Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, scored his seventh World Cup win of the season in the giant slalom on Vail Mountain in Colorado on Wednesday. Stenmark had a combined time of 2 min 50.58 sec, 0.85 sec ahead of Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen.

● Christin Cooper, of the United States, captured first place in the World Cup women's giant slalom at Whiteface Mountain on Wednesday. The defending champion, Tamara McKinney, was fourth.

MOTOR RALLYING: The European champion, Massimo Biasion, of Italy, driving a Lancia, took the lead in the Portuguese rally after the opening 462-mile stage from Estoril yesterday.

MOTOR RACING: The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) yesterday cleared Kyalami racing track to stage the formula one South African Grand Prix on April 7.

REAL TENNIS

Cambridge carry on winning

By William Stephens

Following their success against Oxford in Wednesday's Universities' rackets match Cambridge won the first of the two real tennis doubles matches yesterday at Lord's.

The singles will be played today with a deciding doubles if level. The match is supported by George Wimpey.

Cambridge captain Thane Warburg (Radley & Downing) with David Pease-Watkin (Rugby & Robinson) defeated Oxford captain Alastair Maxwell (Winchester & Worcester) and William Bristowe (Charterhouse & SEA) 6-1, 6-0, 6-2. Maxwell, a second lieutenant in the Royal Greenjackets, played well.

Michael Taylor (RGS Guildford & Downing) played with the Cambridge slow left-arm spin bowler Archibald Cottrell (Downside & Peterhouse) and they dominated in the first set, with Taylor, a county lawn tennis player, particularly strong at the net. But then the Oxford pair of Mark Swallow (Marlborough & University) and Alex Betts (Stoneyhurst & Queens) found weaknesses and won by 1-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Phoenix Suns 123, Houston Rockets 110; San Diego Clippers 114, Indiana Pacers 114; Philadelphia 76-ers 113, Los Angeles Lakers 105; New Jersey Nets 106, Milwaukee Bucks 100; Boston Celtics 117, Utah Jazz 106; Detroit Pistons 107, Atlanta Hawks 93; Dallas Mavericks 115, Cleveland Cavaliers 103.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Minnesota North Stars 6, New York Rangers 3; Toronto Maple Leafs 8, New Jersey Devils 4; Washington Capitals 4, Hartford Whalers 2; Edmonton Oilers 7, Chicago Black Hawks 4; Vancouver Canuks 4, Winnipeg Jets 3.

GOLF

PATTAYA: Thailand open: First round leaders: 67: Lu Chin Soon (Tai), R Summers (US). 70: F Minoza (Phil), E Bagtas (Phil), Chang Tsang (Tai), A Kerkrasin (Thai). 71: G Taylor (Aus), D Moore (Aus), M McLean (GB), S Bowman (US).

EQUESTRIANISM

DORTMUND: Show jumping event: 1, Mister Ross, D Broome (GB), no faults, 34.82 sec; 2, Silvano, G Mancinelli (It), no faults, 34.92; 3, Technology, H Smith (GB), no faults, 5.29; 4, Lucky, P Luther (WG), no faults, 35.94; 5, Sylvester, K Gravemeier (WG), 38.52; 6, Four Four O'Clock, P Darragh (Ire), no faults, 36.79.

BADMINTON

AALBORG, Denmark: Danish open: men's singles, first round: Misbum Sidek (Mal) b B Svenningsen (Den) 15-12, 15-4; E Hartono (Indo) b D Talor (GB) 15-8, 15-7; T Carlsen (Den) b T Kuenstler (WG) 17-15, 15-3; Songchai Pansakthwong (Thai) b Syed Modi (India) Wo; Tariq Wadood (Pak) b M Kjeldsen (Den) 11-15, 15-4, 8-2 (Kjeldsen retired hurt); S Pamungkast (Indo) b M Scandolera (aus) 15-5, 15-8; K Jolly (GB) b S Yu (aus) 15-4, 15-13; S Matsuura (Jap) b Chan Ho Kwak (S Kor) 15-5, 15-7; K Larsen (Den) b A Goode (GB) 9-15, 17-14, 15-9; Ong Bing Tiong (Mal) b H Hasegawa (Jap) 15-12, 15-11; J Helledie (Den) b I Frederiksen (Den) 15-8, 2-15, 18-17; Joo Bong Park (S Kor) b D McDonald (Aus) 15-2, 15-6; D Hall (GB) b C Thomsen (Den) 15-12, 17-14; Sompol Kukasemkij (Tha) b U Santosa (Neth) 15-5, 15-7; J P Nierhoff (Den) b Kurniahu (Indo) 16-18, 17-15, 18-16.

Second Round: M Frost (Den) Bt Deuk Choon Lee (S Kor) 15-2, 15-0; G Karlsson (Swe) Bt Wong Choon Kaat (Sing) 15-6, 15-6; S Baddeley (GB) Bt N Skaby (Den) 9-15, 15-3, 15-3; M Butler (Can) Bt Thik Ki Lee (S Kor) 15-12, 15-1; Misbun Sidek (Mal) Bt E Hartono (Indo) 11-15, 15-6, 15-6; T carlsen (Dem) Bt Songchai Pansakthwong (Thai) 15-9, 15-4; S Pamungkast (Indo) Bt Tariq Wadood (Pak) 15-7, 10-15, 7-3 (Wadood retired hurt); K Jolly (GB) Bt S Matsuura (Jap) 15-5,15-1; Ong Bing Tiong (Mal) Bt D Larsen (Den) 15-3, 15-8; Joo Bong Park (S Kor) Bt J Helledie (Den) 15-1, 15-5; Chong Weng Kai (Mal) Bt D Hall (GB) 17-14, 12-15, 15-10; J P Nierhoff (Den) Bt Sompol Kukasemkij (Thai) 15-12, 5-15, 15-10; R Sidek (Mal) Bt K Brodersen (Den) 18-15, 15-9; N Yates (GB) Bt U Johansson (Swe) 14-18, 15-9, 15-5; S Butler (GB) Bt H Nishiyama (Jap) 15-11, 15-11; Prakash Padukone (India) Bt Han Kook Sung (S Kor) 15-5, 15-8.

TABLE TENNIS

EUROPEAN LEAGUE: (At Cegled): Hungary bt Yugoslavia 4-3; (At Poznan): Czechoslovakia bt Poland 4-3; (At Oestersund): Sweden bt West Germany 6-1.

SNOOKER

EBBW VALE: Welsh professional championship: First round: R Reardon bt M Owen 6-1.

FOOTBALL

SCHOOLS MATCH: under-15 international: Wales 0, Scotland 1.
AFRICAN NATIONS CUP: second round: Nigeria 2, Malawi 2.

NORDIC SKIING

HOLMENKOLLEN: World Cup: 20km cross-country: 1, A Boe (Nor), 1hr 4min 21.6sec; 2, M-L Haemaelaeinen (Fin), 1:04:36.4; 3, R Smetanina (USSR), 1:05:36.6; 4, B Pettersen (Nor), 1:05:54.1; 5, M Risby (Swe), 1:06:03.4.

TENNIS

BRUSSELS: Belgian Indoor Championship: T Hogstedt (Swe) bt E Teltscher (US) 6-4, 6-3; T Smid (Cz) bt H Pfister (US) 6-3, 2-6, 6-0; G Mayer (US) bt P Cash (AUS) 6-3, 6-3.
MEXICO CITY: Marlboro Cup: A Gomez (EC) bt V Pecci (Par), 6-2, 7-6 (Gomez wins tournament).

BOWLS

FOLKESTONE: British Isles indoor international: England 135, Wales 104. Rink scores (England first): J Bell 32, G Evans 9; P Line 17, B Hawkins 20; A Thomson 20, D Wilkins 20; J Wiseman 21, J R Evans 15; L Shoobridge 17, D Richards 25; D Bryant 28 S Wiltshire 15.

ATHLETICS

Cosford: England 75 pts, Poland 64.

HIGH JUMP: 1, K Krawczyk (P), 7ft 2¾in; 2, D Abrahams (E), 7:0¾; 3, M Wlodarczyk (P), 6:10¾; 4, M Naylor (E), 6:10¾.
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, J Herbert (E), 54:1¼; 2, W Golanko (P), 53:1½; 3, A Graberczyk (P), 51:11¼; 4, D Johnson (E), 48:2½.
SHOT: 1, H Krieger (P), 67:1½; 2, J Gzsamowski (P), 65:6¾; 3, W Cole (E), 57:7½; 4, N Tabor (E), 55:5¼.
POLE VAULT: 1, M Klimcyk (P), 18:5; 2, M Kolasa (P), 17:8½; equal 3, K Stock (E), W Davies (E), 16:5.
LONG JUMP: 1, W Wlodarczyk (P), 24:7; 2, D Brown (E), 24:5; 3, J Drzewiecki (P), 24:3; 4, T Sinclair (E), 23:4.
4 x 400 METRES RELAY: 1, England, 3:10.05; 2, Poland, 3:19.99.
800 Metres: 1, R Harrison (Guest), 1:49.53; 2, I Bitly (E), 1:50.28; 3, S Caldwell (E), 1:51.31; 4, K Pradzynski (P) 1:51.85; 5, B Syroka (P), 1:55.08.
MILE: J Bucker (E), 4:2.23; 2, S Crabb (E), 4:2.93; 3, G Basiak (P), 4:3.06; 4, M Zerkowski (P), 4:13.7.
3000 METRES: 1, B Paszek (P) 8:34.05; 2, D Lewis (E), 8:34.47; 3, K Newton (E) 8:34.77; 4, C Jozysz (P), 8:40.47.
60 METRES HURDLES: 1, W Zawila (P), 8.06; 2, P Brice (E), 8.24; 3, M Briggs (E), 8.30; 4, M Kolasa (P), 8.85

BIATHLON

HOLMENKOLLEN, Norway: World Cup event: 1, E Kvalfoss (Nor), 32min 0.0sec; 2, P Angerer (WG), 32.18.1; 3, F P Roetsch (EG), 32.18.2.

ATHLETICS

Sportswoman whose success provoked envy and criticism

By Pat Butcher

A lot of people will breathe easier when Jarmila Kratochvilova retires from athletics, as she has promised, after the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer. Half of those people are the athletes who have wasted their breath chasing her as she fought her way to two world championship gold medals and two world records last year. The other half are critics breathing fire and brimstone, and "drugs" as the reason for Miss Kratochvilova's success.

"Why have I never met the people who write these things?" Miss Kratochvilova asked with resignation before she started to warm up for her race at Cosford on Wednesday evening.

It is saddening to have to begin an interview with a great athlete on such a subject but, with the help of the Polish team manager as interpreper, Miss Kratochvilova and Miroslav Kvac, her genial coach, detailed simply and proudly their rebuttals of the widespread criticism.

Miss Kratochvilova has built up over 17 years of training what was already a peasant girl's body into muscular physique, and she has passed every drug test to which she has been submitted since winning the Olympic 400 metres silver medal behind Marita Koch, of East Germany, in Moscow in 1980.

Kratochvilova: competitive spirit

Miss Kratochvilova won the 400metres dual in the World Cup in 1981, but Miss Koch got her revenge in the European championships in Athens in 1982, and improved her own record to 48.16 seconds.

An injury restricted Miss Koch last year but she won the 200 metres in Helsinki, where she saw her world record broken as Miss Kratochvilova won the 400 metres in 47.99 seconds. The Czechoslovak athlete then won by a hair's-breadth, their only dual of the year, in the European Cup 200 metres in London.

Miss Kratochvilova also won the 800 metres. The Los Angeles time table has the two finals only 15 minutes apart, and she cannot yet decide between the 400 metres and Marita Koch, or the 800 metres and something for her competitive spirit for she admits that Miss Koch is the only competitor she fears.

She was amused and a little surprised to learn that Barbel Wockel, who had been at Cosford with the East German team a month ago, and whose record, coincidentally it was that Miss Kratochvilova broke on Wednesday, said that her team consensus was that Miss Koch would not beat Miss Kratochvilova this year.

ENGLAND'S TEAM (v United States, RAF, Cosford, Saturday): 60 metres: L Asquith, H King. 200 metres: A Mafe, T Bennett. 400 metres: P Brown, A Bennett. 800 metres: P Elliott, R Harrison. Mile: C McGeorge, J Buckner. 3,000 metres: D Lewis, A N Other. 60 metres hurdles: P Brice, M Briggs. Long Jump: D Brown, J Ridgeon. Triple Jump: J Herbert, D Johnson. High Jump: M Naylor, D Abrahams. Pole Vault: K Stock, B Davey. Shot: B Cole, N Tabor. 4 x 400 metres relay: P Brown, T Bennett, G Cook, K Akabusi.

RACING: OWNER OF CHAMPION SPRINTER CRITICIZES TREASURY'S INTENTIONS

Tax proposals may drive Arab breeders to Ireland

By Michael Seely

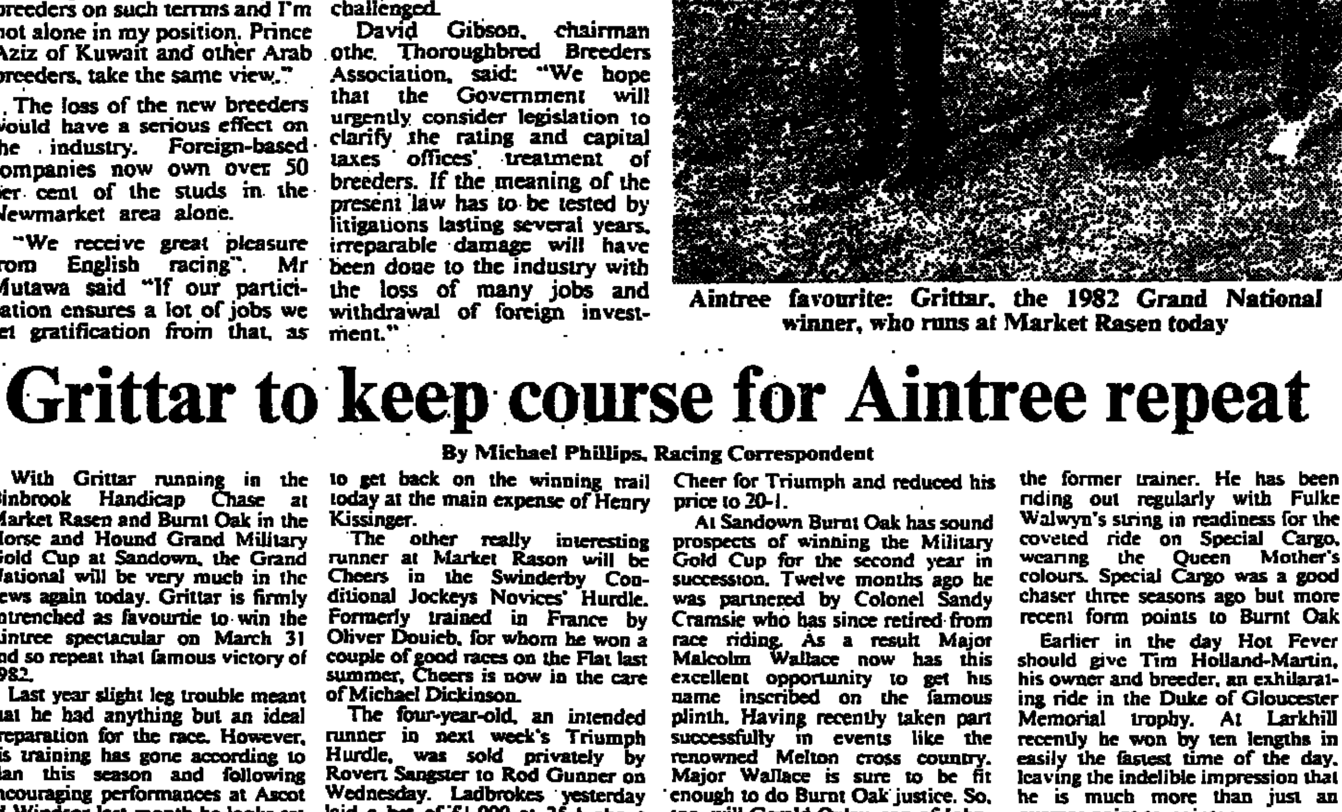
Mohammad Mutawa, owner of Habibti, the European champion sprinter, plans to move his breeding interests to Ireland if the Treasury fails to take action about the new taxes being imposed upon blood stock farms. Speaking from the Sussex Stud at West Grinstead, Mr Mutawa said yesterday: "We really mean this. It would be folly to remain here as breeders on such terms and I'm not alone in my position. Prince Aziz of Kuwait and other Arab breeders, take the same view."

The loss of the new breeders would have a serious effect on the industry. Foreign-based companies now own over 50 per cent of the studs in the Newmarket area alone.

"We receive great pleasure from English racing". Mr Mutawa said "If our participation ensures a lot of jobs we get gratification from that, as well. But, as businessmen, there is not way that we can justify paying such a heavy penalty."

Under a new interpretation of the existing laws by the Treasury, the present 50 per cent capital transfer tax relief on agricultural properties will be denied to owners of land used for breeding purposes. And the present interpretation of the rating system has also been challenged.

David Gibson, chairman othe Thoroughbred Breeders Association, said: "We hope that the Government will urgently consider legislation to clarify the rating and capital taxes offices' treatment of breeders. If the meaning of the present law has to be tested by litigations lasting several years, irreparable damage will have been done to the industry with the loss of many jobs and withdrawal of foreign investment."

Aintree favourite: Grittar, the 1982 Grand National winner, who runs at Market Rasen today

Future of Spartan Missile in doubt

Spartan Missile's future is in doubt after his disappointing run in the John and Nigel Thorne Memorial Cup at Stratford yesterday. The gelding, owned by Mrs Wendy Thorne, widow and mother respectively of the men remembered by the race, was run out of it close home by Flamenco Dancer and Nostradamus.

Jane Sloan, Mrs Thorne's daughter, had an uncomfortable time on the 9-4 favourite, who made a series of mistakes but was still in contention at the last. On the run-in Flamenco Dancer showed the better speed to hold Nostradamus by three parts of a length with Spartan Missile another half a length away third.

Spartan Missile's trainer, Nick Henderson, said: "He is still in the Foxhunters at Cheltenham and Aintree, and also in the National, but this run has given me no encouragement to send him for any of those races. I suppose 12st 10lb is a lot of weight to hump around here. But I would have liked to see him win this well before going to the tip meetings. I shall take a little bit of time before making up my mind."

Flamenco Dancer, giving Gavin Wragg, his owner, a first riding success under rules, is not qualified for the Foxhunters but does hold the National engagement.

Fine Prospect gave Simon Christian his first winner as a trainer when taking the second dividion of he Sparkford Novices Hurdle at Wincanton yesterday.

Christian could not have had a better grounding as he spent eight years as pupil and assistant with Fulke Walwyn. He has held a licence for less than a month and trains Fine Prospect for Walwyn's wife, Cath.

Francome delay

John Francome, who was due to appear before the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee today, has been granted a postponement of the hearing after a request by his legal advisers. No further date has yet been fixed for the inquiry. Francome was due to appear to explain his failure to ride out Easter Lee for second place in the Stroud Green Hurdle at Newbury last month.

Grittar to keep course for Aintree repeat

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With Grittar running in the Binbrook Handicap Chase at Market Rasen and Burnt Oak in the Horse and Hound Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown, the Grand National will be very much in the news again today. Grittar is firmly entrenched as favourtie to win the Aintree spectacular on March 31 and so repeat that famous victory of 1982.

Last year slight leg trouble meant that he had anything but an ideal preparation for the race. However, his training has gone according to plan this season and following encouraging performances at Ascot ad Windsor last month he looks set to get back on the winning trail today at the main expense of Henry Kissinger.

The other really interesting runner at Market Rason will be Cheers in the Swinderby Conditional Jockeys Novices' Hurdle. Formerly trained in France by Oliver Douieb, for whom he won a couple of good races on the Flat last summer, Cheers is now in the care of Michael Dickinson.

The four-year-old, an intended runner in next week's Triumph Hurdle, was sold privately by Rovert Sangster to Rod Gunner on Wednesday. Ladbrokes yesterday laid a bet of £1,000 at 25-1 about Cheer for Triumph and reduced his price to 20-1.

At Sandown Burnt Oak has sound prospects of winning the Military Gold Cup for the second year in succession. Twelve months ago he was partnered by Colonel Sandy Cramsie who has since retired from race riding. As a result Major Malcolm Wallace now has this excellent opportunity to get his name inscribed on the famous plinth. Having recently taken part successfully in events like the renowned Melton cross country. Major Wallace is sure to be fit enough to do Burnt Oak justice. So, too, will Gerald Oxley, son of John, the former trainer. He has been riding out regularly with Fulke Walwyn's string in readiness for the coveted ride on Special Cargo, wearing the Queen Mother's colours. Special Cargo was a good chaser three seasons ago but more recent form points to Burnt Oak.

Earlier in the day Hot Fever should give Tim Holland-Martin, his owner and breeder, an exhilarating ride in the Duke of Gloucester Memorial trophy. At Larkhill recently he won by ten lengths in easily the fastest time of the day, leaving the indelible impression that he is much more than just an average point-to-pointer.

CYCLING

Planckaert makes his mark

From John Wilcockson
Chalons-Sur-Saone

"You win some, you lose some." That was the message yesterday from the finish of the first stage of the 34th Paris to Nice race. The Panasonic-Raleigh team won the stage through Eddy Planckaert of Belgium, his 12th win of a season that opened only four weeks ago. But the Dutch-based team lost the race leadership when the prologue winner Bert Oosterbosch finished in a third group which lost 20 seconds in a hectic sprint finish.

By mistake, Oosterbosch was awarded the white jersey of leadership, but it eventually went to its rightful owner, Jean-Luc Vandenbroucke of Belgium.

"The bunch split on the run-in," explained the former British champion, John Herety, who finished with Oosterbosch. "The Spaniard who had been away was caught, and he left a gap that was too big to close."

This Spaniard, Angel Sarrapio, aged 24, was caught only five miles from the finish of the 107 miles.

The only other significant action in the snow-covered Morvan hills was an attack by Kim Andersen of Denmark at Chateau-Chinon, after 41 miles. Sean Kelly, of Ireland, took up the chase and beat Anderson in the sprint to take the leadership of the Mountains Grand Prix, a title he took last year when he won Paris-Nice for the second time. But Kelly finished only sixth.

FIRST STAGE: (Avallon-Chalons-sur Saone, 107 miles): 1, E Planckert (Bel), 4hr 37min 38sec; 2, E Vanderaerden (Bel); 3, F Castaing (Fr); 4, J Lammertink (Neth); 5, W Devos (Bel); 6, S Kelly (Ireland). Other placings: 31, P Anderson (Aust); 36, A Peiper (Aust); 39, S Roche (Ireland); 41, P Sherwen (GB); 51, S Yates (GB) (all 4:37:38); 67, R Millar (GB) 4:37:49. Overall: 1, J Vandenbroucke (Bel) 4hr 43min 34sec; 2, A Bondue (Fr) 4:43:36; 3, B Hinault (Fr) 4:43:37; 4, G Knetemann (Neth) 4:43:38; 5, E Vanderaerden (Bel) 4:43:39; 6, J Lammertink (Neth) 4:43:40. Other placings: 7, Peiper 4:43:40; 9, Roche 4:43:43; 11, Yates 4:43:45; 12, Kelly 4:43:48.

EQUESTRIANISM

Olympic shortlist shows selectors' boldness

By Jenny MacArthur

Diana Mason rode Prince Consort, her eight-year-old Anglo-Arab horse, in the first Grand Prix of his career yesterday at the Stoneleigh dressage selection trials, sponsored by Dormit, and performed well enough to earn a place on the Olympic shortlist which was announced after the event.

They joined such seasoned pairings as Wily Trout, ridden by Christopher Bartle, and his sister, Jane Wilson on Pinnochio, who were first and second respectively in yesterday's events. Jennie Loriston-Clarke and Dutch Courage were excused these trials, but will have to join the other shortlisted riders in the next trial at Addington in Buckinhamshire at the beginning of May.

The final trial is at Goodwood in June, after which the team of three plus one reserve will be announced. Bartle is also shortlisted with his second horse, Honey Tangle, after a good performance yesterday in the mare's first Grand Prix.

Miss Mason, who competed at the Montreal Olympics in 1976, has already agreed to be *chef d'equipe* of the dressage teams at Los Angeles. She had ruled out any possibility of riding there because of Prince Consort's inexperience.

However, after her outstanding performance in the Intermediaire II at Addington in February, the selectors thought otherwise. They asked, ten days ago, if Miss Mason would compete *hors concours* in yesterday's Grand Prix to see how the horse coped. Prince Consort's creditable performance showed he had no difficulty with the more exacting movements of passage and piaffe.

GRAND PRIX: 1, Wily Trout (C Bartle), 931 pts; 2, Pinocchio (J Wilson), 906; 3, Dutchman (S Whitmore), 869. Judges: Mrs P J Gold, Mrs J Hall, and Mrs A Morgan.
OLYMPIC DRESSAGE SHORTLIST: Christopher Bartle (Wily Trout and Honey Tangle), Jane Wilson (Pinocchio), Fay Crouch (Gilda), Alan Doxey (Majestic), Tanya Larrigan (Salute), Jennie Loriston-Clarke (Dutch Courage), Diana Mason (Prince Consort), Sarah Whitmore (Dutchman).

First outing for Kilcashel

Richard Meade is giving his Olympic short-listed, three-day-eventer, George Wimpey Limited's Kilcashel, his first outing of the season at the Crookham horse trials in Hampshire. Sponsored by MacConnal-Mason-Thornycroft, it begins today and continues until Sunday (Jenny MacArthur reports).

Meade is also competing on Andeguy and Milton General, his two Badminton prospects. It will be his first competition on Milton General, formerly ridden by Lord Cottenham. Other short-listed riders include Lucinda Green, last year's winner on Village Gossip and Beagle Bay, and her husband David – competing for the first time under British nationality – with Walkabout and Super Salesman.

Massarella stud best overall

The National Light Horse Breeding Society's annual Stallion Show held yesterday at Newmarket in the presence of the society's president, HM The Queen and HRH Price Philip, had a turnout worthy of their centenary year. It was also a remarkable triumph for Louis Massarella's Louella Stud.

Mr Massarella won the Macdonald-Buchanan Trophy for horses new to the premium scheme with Cornishman, thus completing three successes in this class. He also took the reserve place with Turn Back the Time.

His horses then won three of the six district classes and he ended the day by winning the overall championship for the King George V Cup with Barley Hill.

IN BRIEF

Rives in provisional French tour party

Jean-Pierre Rives, the captain of the French Rugby Union team, may play on the tour of New Zealand in June, despite widespread reports he would retire from international rugby after this year's five-nations championship.

The rugged forward is included in the provisional squad of 44, which will be whittled down to a touring party of 27.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Workington Town are to use Borough Park, the home of Workington football club, to clear a backlog of home fixtures. Town do not have floodlights. Tonight's game with Bramley, and next Friday's game with Batley, will be played at the football ground.

JUDO: Britain's former world champion Neil Adams, leaves for Japan this weekend, "to sharpen up" for the Olympic Games.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES: English Sports bodies competing in 1986 in Edinburgh are being asked by the organizing committee to make a concerted bid to stop England's Rugby Union tour of South Africa, which is planned for May because of the unsatisfactory reply to previous approaches.

MOTOR RALLYING: A new sponsor has been found for the Royal Scottish Automobile Club rally. Lloyds Bowmaker finance group are to become the main sponsors of the event, which will take place from June 9 to 12 starting and finishing in Glasgow.

HOCKEY: The BBC have agreed to televise England's match against the Netherlands, the European champions, on October 20 at the Willesden Stadium. This will be the venue for the 1986 World Cup tournament.

LACROSSE: The England v Scotland women's match at Edinburgh tomorrow may decide the home international series, as both countries go into the game with one victory each.

SCOTLAND (from): M McDonagh, C Scott (captain), J Parkes, H Dudgeon, L Stewart-Fitzroy, C Martin, N Reid, S Ponsford, K Donaldson, K Stobbs, I Hanton, J Graham, S Roberts, K Fernie.
ENGLAND: J Guilbride (captain), J Emerson, B Dootson, J Liversedge, P Mitchell, C Richards, K Pottinger, L Tobin, A McGinn, C Purkhardt, S Wilson, L Richardson.

SCHOOLS RUGBY

Successful venture by Rossall

By Michael Stevenson

A winter of some discontent has given way to a spring of varied tournaments. Rossall's first visit to the Hereford Marshes Sevens proved highly successful. Twenty-four schools took part with Cwmtawe installed as favourites.

They fielded a centre and scrum half from the Welsh 18-group side and confirmed their rating with a 12–10 victory over Millfield. But form was turned upside down, when Plymouth College, sound and strong in defence, but not as skilful as Cwmtawe, defeated them, 12–6 in an enthralling semi-final.

Rossall had a far easier semi-final, defeating Monmouth 25–0 and it needed a spectacular try by Gallie for Rossall, after Bamford had run at least 50 metes, to bring Rossall victory over Plymouth by 10–6. Bamford's crucial contribution was the more significant because he has missed most of the season.

St Benedict's School, Ealing, won the Windsor RFC Sevens for the fourth time in six years. Thirty-two schools took part and, on their way to the final, St Benedict's defeated two strong South Wales schools, Brynteg in the quarter-final and Ynysawdry 12–10 in the semi-final. Their opponents in the final were John Fisher School, Croydon, who had defeated London Oratory 6–0 in the other semi-final but St Benedict's were 10–0 winners in the final.

West Park's unbeaten run almost ended last Saturday when they entertained King Edward VII School, Lytham, and led 18–4, having enjoyed wind advantage, at half-time. Lytham's rejoinder was so spirited that the match was drawn 18–18.

Influenced, doubtless, by the admirable Preston Festival, 15-a-side tournaments seem to be growing in popularity, and, on Sunday, the Cheshire Schools 15-a-side event was won by Wirral Grammar who beat St Anselm's 9-8 in a delightfully exciting final. Wirral have won this tournament in all four years of its existence, though last year they shared it with King's Macclesfield.

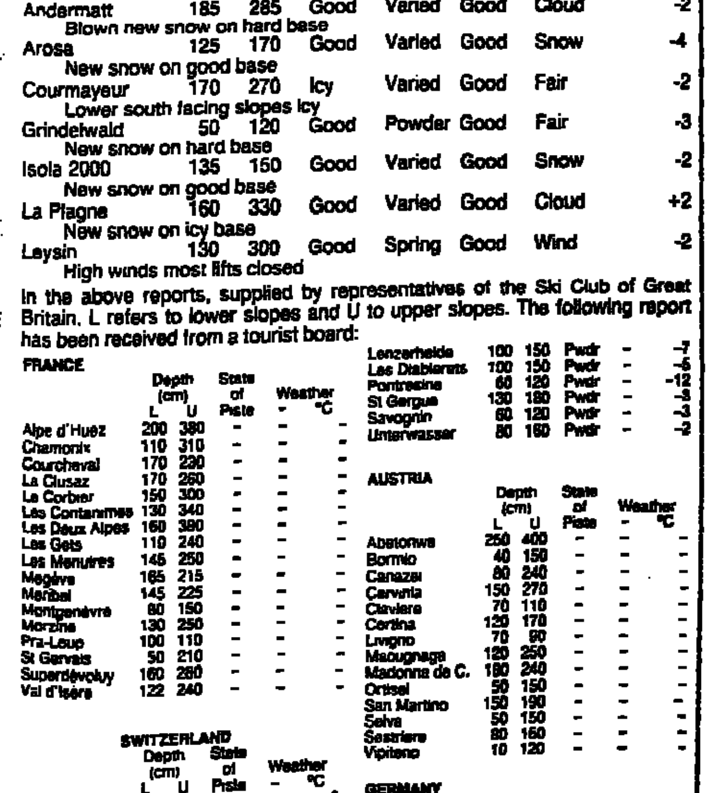
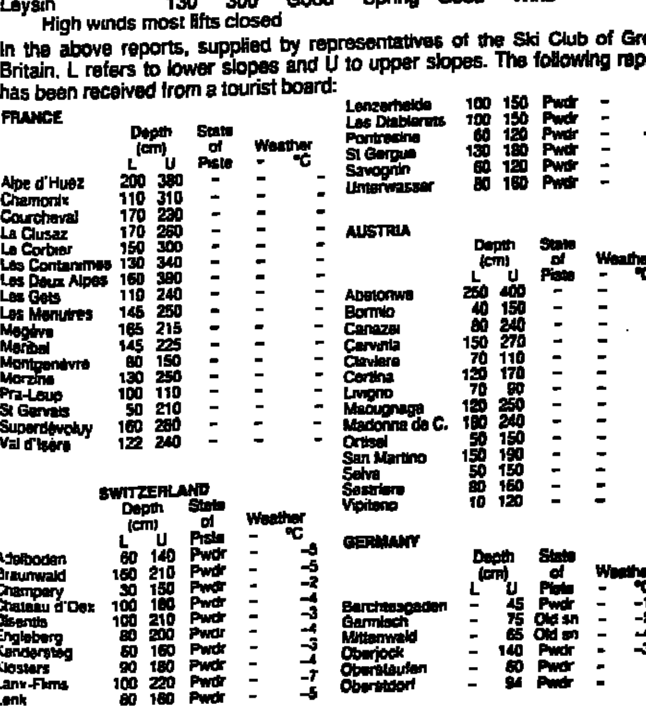
One school to find the last few hurdles in the race the most demanding, is Austin Friar's, who, until a couple of weeks ago were unbeaten. Since then they have lost to King Edward VI School, Camphill, Birmingham, 9-13; last week to Heversham Grammar 4-6 and on Wednesday to Kelvinside Academy 11-15.

Malvern, a one-term rugby school, seem to go from strength to strength. Having defeated Monmouth 19-18, they rescued their game against Shrewsbury when left wing, Lea, scored two tries in the last 15 minutes to give Malvern victory 10-4.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	185	285	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-2
Blown new snow on hard base							
Arosa	125	170	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-4
New snow on good base							
Courmayeur	170	270	Icy	Varied	Good	Fair	-2
Lower south facing slopes icy							
Grindelwald	50	120	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	-3
New snow on hard base							
Isola 2000	135	150	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-2
New snow on good base							
La Plagne	160	330	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	+2
New snow on icy base							
Leysin	130	300	Good	Spring	Good	Wind	-2
High winds most lifts closed							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	200	380	-	-	-
Chamonix	110	310	-	-	-
Courchevel	170	220	-	-	-
La Clusaz	170	260	-	-	-
Le Corbier	150	300	-	-	-
Les Contamines	130	340	-	-	-
Les Deux Alpes	160	380	-	-	-
Les Gets	110	240	-	-	-
Les Menuires	145	250	-	-	-
Megève	165	215	-	-	-
Meribel	145	225	-	-	-
Montgenèvre	80	150	-	-	-
Morzine	130	250	-	-	-
Pra-Loup	100	110	-	-	-
St Gervais	50	210	-	-	-
Superdévoluy	160	260	-	-	-
Val d'Isère	122	240	-	-	-

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	60	140	Pwdr	-	-6
Braunwald	160	210	Pwdr	-	-5
Champery	30	150	Pwdr	-	-2
Chateau d'Oex	100	180	Pwdr	-	-4
Disentis	100	210	Pwdr	-	-3
Engleberg	80	200	Pwdr	-	-4
Kandersteg	60	160	Pwdr	-	-3
Klosters	90	180	Pwdr	-	-4
Lanx-Flims	100	220	Pwdr	-	-7
Lenk	60	180	Pwdr	-	-5
Lenzerheide	100	150	Pwdr	-	-7
Les Diablerets	100	150	Pwdr	-	-6
Pontresina	60	120	Pwdr	-	-12
St Gergue	130	180	Pwdr	-	-8
Savognin	60	120	Pwdr	-	-3
Unterwasser	80	160	Pwdr	-	-2

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Abetonwa	250	400	-	-	-
Bormio	40	150	-	-	-
Canazei	80	240	-	-	-
Cervinia	150	270	-	-	-
Claviere	70	110	-	-	-
Cortina	120	170	-	-	-
Livigno	70	90	-	-	-
Macugnaga	120	250	-	-	-
Madonna de C.	180	240	-	-	-
Ortisei	50	150	-	-	-
San Martino	150	190	-	-	-
Selva	50	150	-	-	-
Sestriere	80	160	-	-	-
Vipiteno	10	120	-	-	-

GERMANY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Berchtesgaden	-	45	Pwdr	-	-1
Garmisch	-	75	Old sn	-	-2
Mittenwald	-	65	Old sn	-	-4
Oberjock	-	140	Pwdr	-	-3
Oberstaufen	-	60	Pwdr	-	-7
Oberstdorf	-	94	Pwdr	-	-2

Sandown Park

GOING: Good

Tote: double 3.15, 4.20. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.50.

2.15 LILAC NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £1,218: 2m) (10 runners)

101 041014 PADDY BORO (D) (Mrs F Tyrwhitt-Drake) J Gifford 6-11-8 ....R Rowe
106 200 BLACK SHEEP (Mrs E Dudgeon) I Dudgeon 7-11-0 .... -
107 00 EDENSPRING (D Montagu) N Henderson 5-11-0 ....Mr J White
108 0- LONACH (A Leather) G Balding 6-11-0 ....B Reilly
109 MARKED MAN (Mrs J Ramsden) F Winter 5-11-0 ....B De Haan
110 2000pp/ MOLTEN METAL (Mrs D Jenks) R Blakeney 6-11-0 .... -
111 00 MOUNTVILLE (J Mandeville) F Winter 5-11-0 ....J Francome
113 020000 RAJENS AIR (P Terry) Mrs B Waring 7-11-0 ....John Williams
116 03000 FLY GATE (Lady Lyell) J Webber 5-10-9 ....G McCourt
119 0 HEATON PARK (S Brodkin) P Haynes 4-10-6 ....J Lovejoy

13-8 Paddy Boro, 11-4 Mountville, 9-2 Marked Man, 13-2 Black Sheep, 10 Edenspring, 14 Fly Gate, 16 others.

2.45 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER MEMORIAL TROPHY HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £1,133: 3m 118yd) (11)

201 82fb1-4 RUSHBURY (Lt-Col C Sidgwick) C Sidgwick 9-13-0 ....Capt G Prest
203 BOB SPARROW (J Stewart) J Stewart 8-12-7 ....J Stewart 7
204 pp/8 CHIEFTAINS COTTAGE (C Marriott) C Marriott 12-12-7 ....C Marriott
205 3/13-00 CRANBOURNE TOWER (The Queen's Own Hussars) B Wilkinson 8-12-7 ....B Urquhart 7
207 3p0/0-3 GLENCARRY (R Waley-Cohen) W Waley-Cohen 10-12-7 ....Dr D Chesney
208 up/20p- HIGHWAY DUAL (D Naylor-Leyland) D Naylor-Leyland 9-12-7 .D Naylor-Leyland
209 HOT FEVER (T Holland-Martin) T Holland-Martin 6-12-7 ....T Holland Martin
210 03210/f MAURITIUS (W Ponsonby) D Arbuthnot 12-12-7 ....T Thomson Jones
211 0/033-0 PENNINE PADDY (S Bullard) S Bullard 10-12-7 ....S Bullard 7
212 4683p-2 PINE KING (P Horton) P Horton 9-12-7 ....L Brown 7
213 2424-02 TALON (B Munro-Wilson) B Munro-Wilson 9-12-7 ....B Munro-Wilson

1983: The Drunken Duck 10-12-10 Mr B Munro-Wilson (8-15 fav) B M-Wilson 10 an

9-4 Talon, 3 Hot Fever, 4 Pine King, 11-2 Mauritius, 8 Rushbury, 12 Pennine Paddy.

3.15 OAK OPEN HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,755: 2m 5f 75yd) (5)

303 00p002 GAINSAY (C) (M Silver) D Nicholson 5-11-7 ....P Scudamore
305 1-fu0u2 NUGENT (B Oliver) F Winter 6-11-2 ....J Francome
306 0p0110 FORTUNE COOKIE (C,D) (R Entwhistle) J Fox 12-11-1 ....N Hunter 7
307 604400 VELESO (C,B) (T Forde) J King 6-11-0 ....Steve Knight
310 0-00000 CURTAIN RUN (B) (J Brennan) H O'Neill 6-10-3 ....M Hammond 4

1983: Du Maurier 10-11-0 A Madgwick (9-1) A Aylett 26 ran.

11-8 Gainsay, 5-2 Fortune Cookie, 9-2 Nugent, 13-2 Veleso, 12 Curtain Run.

3.45 HORSE AND HOUND GRAND MILITARY CUP CHASE (amateurs: £2,931: 3m 118 yd) (17)

[illegible]

4.20 FLYERS' OPEN NOVICE CHASE (£2,403: 2m 18yd) (10)

[illegible]

4.50 LILAC NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £1,252: 2m) (18)

[illegible]
607 0 GRANULAR BASE (G Perry) I Wardle 6-11-0 .... -
608 JUST JOSHUA (D Greig) T M Jones 5-11-0 .... -
609 f KINGS ITEM (M Arnold) Mrs R Lomax 7-11-0 ....G McCourt
610 00000 LINTON GLEN (R Meddes) J O'Donoghue 5-11-0 ....B O'Leary 4
611 b40 MARSH LANE (D Baxter) F Winter 5-11-0 ....J Francome
612 /u00-0f MASTER CONE (M Reid) M Reid 7-11-0 ....P Carvill
613 040 SALFORD VALUE (Salford Van Hire) D Nicholson 5-11-0 ....P Scudamore
614 0 SIMARK (G Hubbard) J Gifford 5-11-0 ....R Rowe
616 0000-30 TERRYASH (Miss J Hughes) R Blakeney 5-11-0 ....B De Haan
617 02 TUDOR JESTER (Mrs E Boucher) J Gifford 5-11-0 .... -
621 4-f02f0 CELTIC BELL (BF) (W Smith) M Scudamore 6-10-9 ....M Williams
623 00p TWILGO (Capt R Higgs) J Fox 9-10-9 ....S Moore 7
625 0 DREAMS OF GOLD (D Baxter) J D Davies 4-10-1 .... -
626 00 LADYCASTLE (Mrs A Batty) H O'Neill 4-10-1 ....M Hammond 4

1983: Diamond Hunter 5-11-5 S Smith Eccles (4-1) N Gaselee 15 ran.

11-10 The Catchpool, 7-2 Danish Flight, 9-2 Tudor Jester, 13-2 Marsh Lane, 12 Simark.

Sandown selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Paddy Boro. 2.45 Hot Fever. 3.15 Nugent. 3.45 Burnt Oak. 4.20 Silent Echo. 4.50 Danish Flight.

Market Rasen selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Quibishan. 2.30 Law Venture. 3.0 Cornering. 3.30 Grittar 4.0 Cheers. 4.30 Aversun.

Carlisle selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Only Money. 2.30 Pebble Island. 3.0 Carl's Wager. 3.30 Deep Love. 4.0 Run And Skip. 4.30 La Boeuf. 5.0 Colonel Rose.

Market Rasen

GOING: Good

2.0 CRANWELL SELLING HURDLE (£586: 2m) (12 runners)

1 0-pp0 FUGACIOUS (D) M Hinchcliffe 6-12-0 ....M Richards 4
3 2033 HIGH BARN H Fleming 5-11-7 ....P Blackburn 7
4 .000 HOLD THAT TIGER (B) S Cole 5-11-7 ....V McKevitt
8 22/42- WILLSPAL W Barrett 6-11-7 ....S Johnson
9 0 BLUE REALM Mrs K Coulman 5-11-2 ....C McIlfatrick 7
10 20 HYDRANGEA D Chapman 5-11-2 .... -
11 KELLY'S FESTIVAL Mrs P Sly 5-11-2 ....M Bastard
13 0 SWEET ECSTASY J Jefferson 5-11-2 .... -
14 p ENGLISH STAR (B) A Bailey 4-10-8 ....A Carroll
16 0 QUIBISHAN N Callaghan 4-10-8 ....J Suthern
17 0 SPRING COTTAGE P Felgate 4-10-8 ....P Dever 4
18 p0 DELIGHTFUL TERN P Wigham 4-10-3 ....S J O'Neill

9-4 High Barn, 3 Quibishan, 5 Hydrangea, 13-2 Blue Realm, 10 Spring Cottage, 14 Willspal, Hold That Tiger, 20 others.

2.30 SCAMPTON NOVICE CHASE (£1,169: 2m 5f) (14)

2 00-p0 BOX OF TRICKS D Metcalfe 9-11-8 ....M Pepper 4
4 0000 COURT STAR W Wharton 7-11-8 ....S J O'Neill
5 3/00-0 DOUBLE MIRAGE M Chapman 9-11-8 ....K Burke 7
7 0004 FLIGHT SHEET P Felgate 8-11-8 ....P Dever 4
10 u-000 JESTING SPIRIT D Lee 9-11-8 ....C McIlfatrick 7
11 0-b30 LAW VENTURE Mrs P Sly 10-11-8 ....M Bastard
14 2p0p PIERHEAD Mrs P Sly 6-11-8 ....S Johnson
17 0/4-pp SPIN A LITE S Wiles 8-11-8 ....D Dutton
19 00f3 WILTON BEACON J L Harris 8-11-8 ....J A Harris
20 0200 ALABAMA (B) W Clay 6-11-3 ....M Brennan
21 p-000 JENNY'S SECRET A Madwar 8-11-3 ....I Williams 7
23 00fp JUED LAD A Potts 5-11-0 ....G Newman
24 000p SUPER BRAT Rex Carter 5-11-0 ....P Barton
25 30-0p RAMO'S LADY A Bailey 5-10-9 ....A Carroll

15-8 Law Venture, 11-4 Court Star, 5 Wilton Beacon, 6 Alabama.

3.0 SCUNTHORPE ROD MILL HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,931: 2m 4f) (12)

2 43ff CORNERING (D) M H Easterby 8-11-9 ....Mr T Easterby
5 p-002 CAP TOO (C,D) J Blundell 8-11-6 ....D Dutton
11 1003 LING P W Harris 6-10-6 ....M Bastard
12 0002 ALFIE DICKINS R Hollinshead 6-10-4 ....P Dever 4
14 f-pf2 SPEED OF LIGHT (D) P Bowlby 9-10-2 ....M Bowlby 7
16 3300 JACINTO TIMES Mrs M Nesbitt 5-10-0 ....P Barton 4
[illegible]

3.30 BINBROOK HANDICAP CHASE (£2,462: 3m) (7)

1 0-333 GRITTAR (D) F Gilman 11-12-2 .... -
2 1014 HENRY KISSINGER D Gandolfo 10-11-7 ....P Barton
12 4100 HAYBALE J Spearing 10-10-0 ....S Morshead
13 1244 ARTIMARVAL (C,D) J Blundell 11-10-0 ....D Dutton
14 3244 MEDWAY GAUNTLET (C,D) Mrs M Saul 9-10-0 ....M Brennan
16 p243 SANTA NOEL J Leigh 8-10-0 ....S Johnson
18 4833 MOOR CLOSE (D) M H Easterby 10-10-0 Mr T Easterby

7-4 Grittar, 5-2 Henry Kissinger, 4 Moor Close, 6 Artimarval, 10 Santa Noel, 14 others.

4.0 SWINDERBY CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS NOVICE HURDLE (£1,150: 2m) (20)

[illegible]

8-11 Cheers, 6 Cubic Zirconia, [illegible] Nymph, 16 Chi Mai, 25 others.

4.30 WADDINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,293: 2m) (9)

[illegible]

Carlisle

GOING: Good to soft

2.0 PENRITH SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (£454: 2m) (10 runners)

[illegible]

2.30 WIGTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £666: 2m 330yd) (19)

[illegible]

3.0 KENDAL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,425: 3m) (15)

[illegible]

3.30 WIGTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £681: 2m 330yd) (24)

[illegible]

4.0 WHITEHAVEN NOVICE CHASE (Div I: £1,031: 2m 4f) (12)

[illegible]

4.30 WHITEHAVEN NOVICE CHASE (Div II: £1,031 2m 4f) (12)

[illegible]

5.0 COCKERMOUTH HANDICAP HURDLE (£926: 2m 330yd) (14)

[illegible]

Wincanton

2.00 SPARKFORD NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £826. 2m

PURPLE FLASH b c by Nonoalco – Jolie Fleur (D Jenkins) 10-10.......S McNeill (7-2) 1
Chalet Waldegg.......P Barton (14-1) 2
Whenever.......J Frost (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.70. Places: £1.70, £2.70, £3.00. DF: £49.80. CSF: £48.52. D Ringer at Newmarket [illegible]

Ballydonagh.......A J Wilson (6-1) 2
Roadhead.......Miss M Wilson (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.30. Places: £1.80, £2.30, £1.90. DF: £13.80. CSF: £20.59. R Cake at Dorchester 4l, 1l. Lavengro (7-1) 4th 20 ran.

3.30 BROADSTONE NOVICE CHASE (£1,325: 2m)

WING VELVET b g by Saylan – Time And Tide (M Spedding) 6-11-8 ....K Mooney (16-1) 1

[illegible]

Stratford-on-Avon

[illegible]

Boxing: latest blow in the growing campaign for abolition

Board slow to come out of corner

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

British boxing may never recover from the blow it received yesterday from the British Medical Association. The doctors' report hit the sport from all angles. And at their annual meeting in July they look certain to reaffirm their decision to campaign vigorously for the abolition of boxing.

Many may say "we've heard that one before". Back in 1969 when the Royal College of Physicians' report came out. Boxing survived that. This time it is different. Techniques for detecting brain damage have improved so much that they make the RCP method of inquiry look crude in comparison.

But the most damaging aspect of the inquiry is that the British Boxing Board of Control did not see fit to talk to the boxers. Their reason for this non-cooperation, according to Dr Adrian Whiteson, the board's senior medical officer, is that the doctors used emotive language when calling for the campaign to ban boxing.

"We told them three weeks after that meeting in 1982 that if they rescinded that resolution we would give them all the help they needed. They did not rescind the resolution." The board's secretary, Ray Clarke, said: "We did not like their terms of reference, especially the bit about making recommendations in relation to their resolutions."

In view of the attack coming from such a powerful and eminent body as the BMA it looks a bit like the board putting their heads under the quilt hoping that the bogyman will go away, as it has in the past. But I do not think it will this time.

Dr Robert Button, of Preston, who started the ball rolling at that 1982 meeting said: "It will need a two-third majority to reverse the decision to campaign for the abolition of boxing, and I cannot see that happening."

Much of the report is couched in medical language above the heads of boxing writers, but at the end the message is clear. The BMA want the board to cooperate with them so that they can set up scan studies that will help them watch how boxers are doing. If boxing is to continue it should do so with the greatest safety to the boxer, they believe. The boxing board also want that.


At the receiving end: the power behind the punch

There is so much common ground to talk on that it is surprising that the board let such a good chance to put their case pass by. Their unwillingness to cooperate could make them appear in the public eye as a group more interested in their legal position than in the boxers' health. Their refusal will not look good in view of the bad publicity they received on television concerning the tug-of-war over Noel Quarless. It may look as if they are more interested in political in-fighting between promoters than the boxers' health.

It is a pity that something of the spirit of an article that appeared recently in *Boxing News*, the most influential paper on the sport in Britian, should not inbue the board with a determination to put their point of view as the Amateur Boxing Association did.

In that article, Eric Armit, a boxing statistician who is a consultant to the board on overseas boxing and a member of the World Boxing Council ratings committee, bemoans the fact that political issues and sizes of purses are talked about more than the boxers' safety.

Armit begins his piece with: "*Boxing News* has always been a clean magazine, clean of all obscenities. I am about to change all of that and give notice to all those of a nervous disposition that I am now going to use a dirty word – safety." After two pages on the confused state of safety in boxing he concluded, "when we can generate enough money to give one fighter five million dollars but cannot come up with a tenth of that for a pension scheme for boxers or a medical centre exclusively dedicated to the sport, our values are all wrong.

"When our sport is attacked we all close ranks, all that I ask is that we never close our minds to the fact that boxing is about boxers and we should always be looking for ways to increase their safety."

Whatever the rights and wrongs, and the legalities and freedoms involved in all the debate, it is surprising that members of the board, who must call in a doctor when they or their loved ones fall ill, should as one man question the motives of a body such as the BMA. If the matter is as important enough to be brought up in Parliament, then surely it is important enough for doctors to show concern.

If the meeting in July decides to go ahead with their campaign to abolish boxing, the doctors could bring the weight of their medical science and appliances on top of the board. Then the gloves will really be off. We could well see the BMA asking the Health Minister to see that boxers sign a document of informed consent similar to that given to patients prior to a serious operation.

Dr Button, who was disappointed that the board did not help in the inquiry said that only one thing will make the BMA change their minds. "Take the head out of the target area. The testes are, and they have a better chance of recovering than the brain. If boxing is such a skilful sport, use the body as a target." That shows how determined the BMA are to keep up the pressure for abolition.

TENNIS

Wimbledon prizes seem unjust

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon prize money schedule, announced on Wednesday, seems to contain the familiar but always irritating implication that the three doubles events are not worth the time they occupy on court. It depends how one interprets the percentages allocated to the five championships. These percentages exist because the modern craze for uniformity, largely motivated by the players' associations, has deprived Wimbledon and other tournaments of much of their independence.

There are so many special interests within the professional game that those of us on the outside must try to assess, impartially, whether the percentages allocated to the five championships makes sense. This is difficult because there are so many inclcuables: the importance of every event, the levels of skill and effort required, as well as their appeal to spectators and to another valuable source of revenue, television.

The only measurable factor is the quantity of entertainment provided. Allowing a rough average of four sets for every men's match and 2.5 sets for ever match involving women, it is possible to estimate equitable percentages of prize money. On this basis, Wimbledon, in common with comparable tournaments, could be accused of injustice to doubles.

The percentages allocated this year are as follows, with the desirable percentages (based on the quantity of entertainment provided) in parentheses: men's singles, 40.61 (37.01); men's doubles 11.46 (18.36); women's singles 34.44 (23.13); women's doubles, 8.43 (11.48); mixed doubles 5.06 (10.20). In short, the prize money percentages bear little relation to the amount of tennis played in the various championships.

Miss Brasher comes from below to win

By Lewine Mair

Kate Brasher, a student at London University, but ranked 202 on the world computer, yesterday beat Joanne Louis, the British number two at 16 and under level, in the first round of the Tate & Lyle British Women's Tennis Association (BWTA) weekend tournament at Telford.

Another match likely to catch the eye in what is the first of two Tate & Lyle weekends – the second starts at Bournemouth on March 16 – is that between Julie Salmon, the first seed, and Denise Parnell, winner of the British 18 and under grass courts championships in 1983 and 164 in the world.

Miss Salmon has the more impressive credentials. Miss Parnell, however, is an assiduous little player and one intent on making a comeback after a bout of glandular fever.

Sally Reeves whose feet are always on the move both on court and round the world, meets up with Belinda Borneo, while another encounter worthy of mention is that between Allison Grant and Nicola Lusty.

Today's fixtures

Fourth division
Halifax Town v Stockport County (7.30).

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton v Sunderland (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Luton v Fulham (7.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Warrington v Featherstone (7.30).
SECOND DIVISION: Workington v Bramley (at Workington FC, 7.30).

OTHER SPORT
TENNIS: British Women's Tennis Association weekend tournament (at West Midlands Tennis and Racquet Centre, Telford, 9.30).
REAL TENNIS: Oxford University v Cambridge University match (at Lord's, 10.30).
SNOOKER: Welsh Professional Championships (at Leisure Centre, Ebbw Vale, 2.30 and 7.30).

CRICKET: FOUR CHANGES FOR THE OPENING ONE DAY MATCH

England's outsiders are recalled to take part in a short, sharp bunfight

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Lahore

The four players left out of the England team in the first Test match – Dilly, Foster, Fowler and Tavare – all get a game in the first of the two one-day internationals against Pakistan at the Gaddafi Stadium here today. Cook, Cowans, Smith and Taylor make way for them. Cowans has a slightly strained groin, and Taylor, who has played 32 of the 33 days cricket on the tour, will benefit from a rest. Fowler will keep wicket.

Both captain and manager are understandably disappointed that it is only a 40 over match, the same is the Sunday bunfights in England. With a 9.30 start, as there is, and 5.10 finish, and no extension to the lunch interval to allow for Friday prayers, as there was last week, a game of at least 45 overs should be possible. But the Pakistan board say no.

For this reason, and because today Pakistan have left out Qadir and Tausif, the two bowlers to cause England most trouble in Karachi, Willis sees this one-day series as being of limited use as preparation for the remaining Test matches. Previous one-day international in Pakistan have been of the same duration. Their main one-day competition, however, the Wills Cup, is over 45.

Fowler and Tavare will be going in first, although Willis feels that the expriment of opening with Gatting in the first Test match was "not a complete failure". Willis makes no apologies, and why should he, for harping on about the England batting. "usually he says, "you expect two or three of your batsmen to have a poor tour. This time five out of eight have."

Yesterday he made a point of saying how much Dilley has been contributing to the practices – a sign of "increasing maturity". But one got the impression that if anyone is to have an outstanding match Willis would most like it to be Tavare, of whom he is such a confirmed fan.

This is an eventful week in Lahore. Yesterday every available schoolchild was on parade to cheer the president of the Peoples Republic of China as he passed through the decorated streets. The security was for him this time, rather than for the England players. The measures taken in Karachi were described by Alan Smith as having been "considerable but not oppressive". The weather here is warm, but that, too, is not oppressive. In the hills at Murree, not far to the north, there was seven feet of snow one night last week.

There is still some grass on the pitch for the third Test Match, starting here on March 19, but it will have disappeared by then. I expect, and there is now to speak of on the pitch for today. It is a huge playing area, much the same in acerage as Melbourne and the Oval, and it is full of memories. Upset at being told that he was being idle, John Snow bowled faster, in a net on this ground than anyone I have ever seen – at Tom Graveney, his vice captain. Snow was still left out of the England team for the next day's Test match, in which Colin Cowdrey made his and 22nd and last hundred for England. This gave Cowdry a full house of Test hundreds – one in every Test playing country, South Africa included.

It was in Lahore Test match in 1978 that Geoff Miller, not for the first or last time, come tantalisingly close to his first-class hundred. He was in the seventies when Willis joined him for the last wicket, and he had got to 98 when Willis became Abdul Qadir's first Test victim. That was the match in which Mudassar Nazar (He returns to the Pakistan side for today's one-day game) made what remains to this day the slowest hundred in Test cricket.

It took him 557 minutes and prompted this tribute in the brochure for the one-day international in Sialkot soon afterwards: "A few years from now few will remember the result of the Test played in Lahore. But everyone who did see it, or heard the commentary or read the details in the newspapers will remember Mudassar setting the glorious record of the slowest rungetting and truly becoming the son of his father, the great Nazar" there, in a couple of sentances, you have the essence of cricket in Pakistan.

Nazir's fame came from having made Pakistan's first-ever test hundred in their first-ever Test victory – against India at Licknow in 1952. In Pakistans' only innings he carried his bat for 124 not out. Those were the days of the wars of attrition, fought out on jute matting, when runs came at one an over.

TEAM: G Fowler, C J Tavare, D I Gower, A J Lamb, D W Randall, I T Botham, M W Gatting, V J Marks, G R Dilley, N A Foster, R G D Willis (captain).

Nash for Shropshire

Malcolm Nash who was hit for six sixes in an over by Gary Sobers in 1968, has signed to play Minor Counties cricket for Shropshire.


Back in business: (from left) Foster, Dilley, Tavare and Fowler all return to the England side

Australia's long shot

The Australians are requesting matches against the counties to be played over four days on their tour of England next year. Recently their sides have suffered against bad weather while over here, and they hope that four-day games would eliminate the need to declare and "make a match of it," so guaranteeing their batsmen more early-tour practice.

The Australian suggestion was debated by the Test and County Cricket Board's spring meeting at Lord's on Wednesday. The Board have pledged themselves to help, but have pointed out that in a tight domestic schedule the Australians could be involved in more hectic travel if their games were spread from Sunday to Tuesday, rather than ending on a Monday.

The *1985* Ashes fixtures were also considered by the Board, which gave back a Test match to Manchester. The original schedule involved two matches at Lord's and none at Old Trafford. The six matches will be spread over the traditional venues, with Manchester's Test starting on August 1.

Counties will be allowed freedom to negotiate contracts from any sponsor for shirt advertising. Previously, only the makers of the shirt have been allowed their logo on equipmant. The TCCB are watching the experiment in the hope of introducing a national equipment sponsor for *1985*.

● Lancashire will defend the Asda Challenge Cup they won last year, during the Scarborough cricket festival at the end of August.

N Zealand go for spin

Asgiriya, Sri Lanka (Reuter) – New Zealand's selection panel yesterday included the two spin bowlers, Bracewell and Boock, in a squad of 12, for the first Test against Sri Lanka, starting here today.

The Wellington opening batsman, Edgar, and the right-arm medium pace bowler, Stirling, were left out. The captain, Howarth is expected to open the batting with Wright.

Heavy rain continued to fall yesterday, threatening the match. "A start on time tomorrow seems very unlikely", the New Zealand team manager, Basil McBurney, said.

The rain has been a problem for New Zealand since their arrival 10 days ago. Howarth said: "We have not had much cricket, and it is causing us a little bit of concern."

The first three-day game, at Galle last week, was reduced to two days because of rain. A second three-day match, against a Sri Lanka Cricket Control Board President's XI at Radella this week, was also ruined, after rain restricted play to only 133 minutes. Only the first one-day international, which the touring team won by 104 runs last Saturday, was uninterrupted.

Nevertheless, New Zealand have adapted quickly to the slow, grassless wickets.

Sri Lanka also have cause for concern, following the poor performances of their players against the touring side so far, but they were heartened yesterday by the news that the middle-order batsman, Ranjan Madugalle, had been declared fit.

HOCKEY

Ireland are confident

A year has passed since England beat West Germany 3–2 at Wembley Stadium and the match of the year has come round again. Tomorrow England face Ireland, Joyce Whitehead writes. Modern Ireland are different from a decade ago. Then it was a surprise when Ireland beat England at Wembley for the first time.

Now the winner is anyone's guess, especially since Ireland worked their way up from being seeded ninth in the inter-Continental Cup in Kuala Lumpur to win the trophy.

This season England have a new manager, Jenny Cardwell, herself former international, the new captain, Mary Echersall, who captained Great Britain last year, and the new right wing in Helen Woodward.

This will be the first time that the winner at Wembley will receive a trophy. The sponsors, Tipp-ex, have provided this and it will be presented by Miss Mary Peters, the guest of honour.

Sunday is the British Colleges Day. Their semi-finals (11.0) and final will be played on the grounds of the College of St Paul and St Mary in Cheltenham. Chester Bedford at The Folley and Avery Hill v Bulmershe at Harwick, both in Swindon Road. The final will be at 1400 hours on The Folley ground.

CORRECTION

The Army hockey team defeated the Royal Air Force 5-2 to win the Services championship at Aldershot on Wednesday and not by the score stated in yesterday's editions.

YACHTING

Perth launch defence

By John Nicholls

The Royal Perth Yacht Club's defence of the America's Cup in 1987 has been strengthened by the intended formation of a second syndicate to cooperate with Alan Bond. Peter Briggs, a mining magnate in association with Noel Robins, who skippered Bond's yacht Australia in the 1977 challenge, is at present finalising the details of his proposed budget.

If he confirms his commitment, he expects his contender for the defence of the cup to be designed by Ben Lexcen, who was responsible for both Australia and Australia II, Bond's winning yacht last year. As well as being a potential skipper, Robins is the newly-appointed executive director of the Royal Perth's Admiral Cup defence committee.

One of his colleagues, Noel Semmens, is responsible for the formidable task of preparing Freemantle for the expected influx of boats and people as the 1987 challenge gains momentum. At present there are only two berths for 12 metre yachts, where up to 20 might be needed. Marinas for a huge fleet of spectator craft will have to be constructed and a charter fleet assembled.

An estimate of the number of final challengers cannot be made until the deadline for challenges expires at the end of next month. So far the Royal Perth has received only one proper challenge, from the Costa Smeralda Yacht Club in Sardinia. It is unthinkable that there will not be at least one challenge from the United States, plus two or three others.

also on page 26

هكذا من الأصل

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Impressive BMW shuts that gap

BMW is firmly established in the company car business selling a range of models costing from a little over £7,000 to £25,000 and catering for everyone from the company representative with aspirations to the chairman with a need to impress younger rivals. As a result an increasing number of firms are running BMW-only fleets and BMW UK has nearly doubled its sales in four years.

More than half the 25,000 sold last year were 3 series models, that is the smallest of the three model families, the others being the mid range 5 series and the luxurious 7 series. But even in the halcyon world of BMW something was missing. Its 3 series cars costing up to £13,000 were still only two-door models and that is not acceptable to many young executives with growing families.

Now Munich has closed the gap with a four-door alternative at an additional cost of £350. And with its eye set firmly on the cost-conscious executive who still hesitates to press for a BMW because of the additional income tax burden on cars over 1800cc it has produced a car just for him.

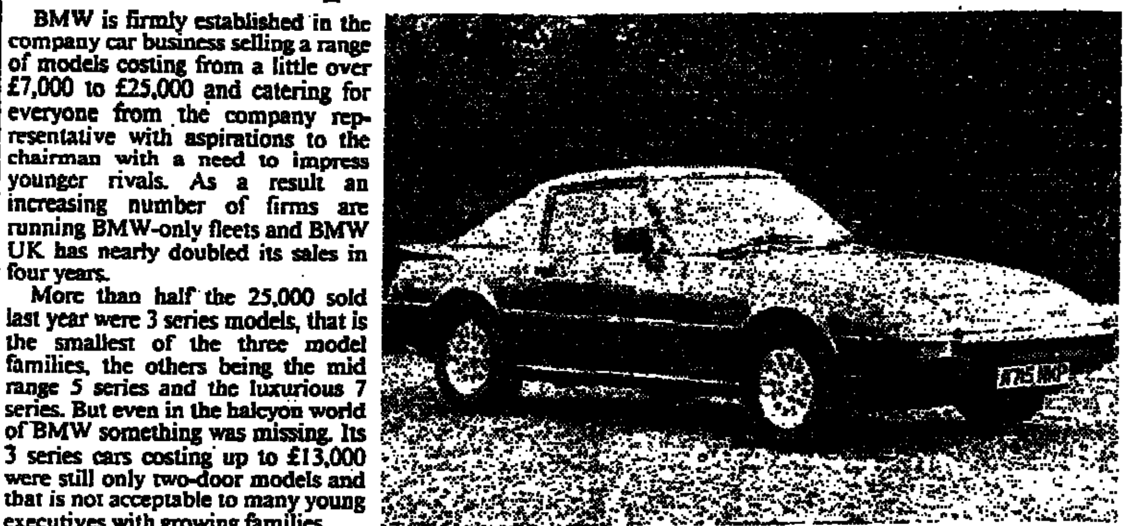
The 318i is little more than a bottom-of-the-range 316 with the addition of Bosch fuel-injection such as that already fitted to the larger six cylinder 320i and 323i. It increases the power of the smaller engine from 90 to 105 bhp.

I recently tested 318i in its four-door form and have no hesitation in forecasting that it will quickly figure prominently in the list of "most desirable conveyances" for the ambitious – a step up from the admirable but proletarian Sierras and Cavaliers already crowding company car parks.

But why not buy a four-door 316 at £7,660 and save nearly £1,000? Is fuel injection and a little more power worth that much? It is not quite that simple because a number of factors come into play in making the choice. The most important is the question of status. The up-and-coming do not want to be seen driving the cheapest model in the range. On a more practical note the 318i is fitted with five-speed gear box as standard and it would cost another £335 to have one fitted to the four-speed 316.

In my view the deciding factor in favour of the 318i is the additional power. Judged by BMW standards the 316 is sluggish and under-powered. It is often quite frustrating to drive. The 318i is still not in the same street as the 320i with its outstanding 6 litre engine but is much more rewarding to drive than the 316.

The 318i needs "rowing" rather too frequently but the five-speed box is light and positive, making changes much less of a chore than on some of its competitors.


Mazda RX7 2+2: Unique rotary engine

My only real criticism is its low-geared stearing, which is at its worst when taking tight corners slowly or manoeuvering in city traffic. There is little self-centereing effect so I frequently found myself over steering and having to back off.

The steering itself is so light that on first acquaintance I thought it was power-assisted. It does become reassuringly heavier at speed but I was disappointed by the lack of feel transmitted through the steering wheel and a little vagueness in the straight ahead position on motorways. I would be happy to see the gearing of the rack and pinion system raised and believe it could be done without making par king too demanding.

Vital statistics:

Model: BMW 318i four door.
Price: £8,650.
Engine: 1,766cc four cylinder.
Performance: Max speed 114mph (fourth gear) 0-60mph 10.9 seconds.
Official consumption: Urban 29.4mpg, 56mph 48.7mpg and 75mpg 37.2mpg.
Length: 14.2ft.
Insurance: Group 6/7 (under discussion).

Mazda's star

Mazda's very attractive and quite unique RX7 sports coupé, the only production car in the world still fitted with a rotary engine, has just had its 1984 wash and brush-up. Many of the changes are cosmetic but some have more substance and will please the growing fan club for the only survivor of the Wankel revolution.

Last year Mazda Cars (UK) sold RX7s and claims it is now a leading competitor for Porsche's big selling 924 and in fact outsells other sports coupés such as the Datsun 280ZX, the Alfa Romeo GTV6 and the Colt Starion. This year, it plans to sell 750 and could sell many more if its restricted share of the UK market was increased.

As always, however, when numbers are controlled, Mazda is following the old motor trade dictum: "If you can't sell more, sell better". And better in this context means more expensive fittings and more profit.

The 1984 RX7, which went on sale this week, will cost £400 more at £9,999 (not £10,000, its advertising agency will be delighted to note) compared with £10,880 for the Porsche 924, £10,950 for the Alfa GTV6, and £12,499 for the Colt Starion.

The more visual changes include a new front air dam with pronounced air intakes to improve brake cooling, 60 series low profile tyres on new 14in aluminium wheels new bucket seats in the front, giving improved lateral and lumbar support, and a plush stereo radio-cassette unit with four speakers and a host of electronic aids to speed-up its operation.

But the changes which will be most appreciated by the Cognoscente are the use of a larger radiator for improved engine cooling and the replacement of the unwieldy oil cooler by an intercooler fitted beneath the oil filter to balance both oil and water temperatures during running. Those are particularly critical to the efficient running of a rotary engine. Together with new gearbox and rear axle ratios they give a slight improvement in fuel consumption, still the Archilles heel of the rotary engine. Commuting drivers are lucky to get 19mpg, although this increases to 28mpg at a steady 75mph.

Volvo owners

The recent news that the Volvo Owners' Action Group is collecting evidence of so-called "runaway" Volvos, has produced a number of telephone calls and letters from Volvo owners with stories of their own alarming experiences.

Most relate to incidents claimed with Volvo 300 series automatics and the latest suggestion that kinked throttle and choke cables are the cause. The Rev Paul Angwin, a vicar in Halstead, Essex, recounted his own experience and solution with the bigger 244DL automatic. It "ran away" with the throttle wide open but he was able to bring it to a standstill by switching the ignition on and off. Turning it right off might have locked the steering wheel.

He writes: "I realized that when the incident occurred, I had pushed in the choke at the same time as I had kicked down the throttle to drop a gear. The one and a half inches or so excess choke cable was in those circumstances able to catch the wide open sprung throttle cylinder and hold it open at its fullest." His garage snipped an inch or so off the end of the choke cable to keep it away from the throttle cylinder.

Cherry topper

Nissan's Cherry range is extremely popular with British motorists. For the past 10 years it has been the best-selling small family hatchback sold by a "traditional" importer as opposed to those shipped from Spain and marketed under Ford and GM's umbrellas.

Now the 10-strong model range, starting with the basic one-litre costing £3,851, is being further extended with the introduction of a top-of-the-range model, the Cherry SGL with a stereo cassette player, headlamp wash/wipe, and a new-look plastic side moulding and badging. It will sell for £4,979 in three-door trim, and £5,190 with five doors.

You can still pay a little more for two Cherry specials. The Italian made Cherry Europe GTI assembled from panels shipped from Spain and fitted with Alfa Romeo's superb 1.5 litre flat four engine, and the all-Japanese Cherry turbo with a top speed of 116mph. The Cherry Europe GTI costs £5,350 while the turbo will set you back £6,400.

When you realize that Nissan probably has the widest range of any imported marque from the extremely advanced and economical Micra Super Mini to the trend-seting seven-seater Patrol Estate, it is more readily appreciated why it continues to top the UK market share of such European neighbours as Volkswagen, Renault and Fiat.



PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

"...BLESSED IS the man unto whom the LORD imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile". Psalm 32:2

BIRTHS

BENNETT. On March 5th, at Queen Marys Hospital, Roehampton, to Susanna (nee Parrack) and Nigel, a daughter, a sister for Charles.

BICKET – On 26th February, to Michele de Villarey (nee Saward) and David Paul a son, Alexander David, their first child.

BUCKLEY – *On March 6*, at Cheltenham Maternity Hospital, to Elfie and Richard – a second son (Benedict Richard Secord), a brother for Sebastian.

DE VIET – On March 6th to Silvia (nee Malvich) and Guy – a son (Cys-Jan) a ...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

STIRLING. – Mrs William Stirling of Keir. A Requiem Mass will be offered at St Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, London SW3 on Wednesday March 14 at 12 noon

IN MEMORIAM

CLIBBORN – In everloving memory of my dear wife Margaret Mercedes Edwina, mother of John, Isabel and Enrica, who died on 9th March 1966.

WANTED

ARTICLES WANTED, roll top desks, large wardrobes. All old fashioned furniture. All deceased effects cleared. Instant cash available. Ring 01-228 7210 (day/evening).

COLLECTOR REQUIRES rare and unusual American typewriters, c1910. Tel: 01-363 7494 (eves).

WIMBLEDON. 2 tickets centre court, either week. Northcott, 10 Riverside Rd, Topsham, Exeter. (0392) 877741.

URGENTLY WANTED Large ward robes, tables, chairs, glass cabinets, desks and all pre-1920 furniture. 01-228 4475 anytime.

SHELL COMPETITION. RH £10,000 and RH £100 wanted. Telephone 01-450 0000 (day). (0323) 870367 (eves)

ANTIQUE FOUNTAINS, Vases and Urns wanted urgently. Crowther of Syon Lodge. 01-560 7978.

PRIVATE BOXES WANTED by company for Royal Ascot Week. Tel: 01-228 0423.

SHELL COMPETITION. – Right side of £10,000 and £100 wanted. Even split. 01-789 0923.

SHELL VOUCHER £10,000 right hand side required. 0691 773523.

£20 paid for draw leaf table, barley twist legs. 01-743 1409.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

DISCOUNT SAVINGS

London to:	o/w	rtn
FRANKFURT	£49	£78
CAIRO	£136	£205
NAIROBI	£215	£320
LAGOS	£220	£325
DELHI	£215	£305
BOMBAY	£215	£335
KARACHI	£165	£265
BANGKOK	£198	£336
SINGAPORE	£215	£390
SYDNEY	£426	£615
AUCKLAND	£468	£745

Special Group fares available
Please write or phone

SUN & SAND TRAVEL LTD
21 Swallow St. Piccadilly
London W1
Tel.: 01-437 0537/5417/5943
Amex/Diners welcome

SUPERIOR VILLAS

We specialize in quality Villas on the Greek islands of Hydra, Crete, Skalinos, Paxos, Corfu. The Algarve, the South of France. They are personally chosen for their standard and unspoiled secluded location either on a beach or with a pool. All have maid service, many a cook. Please ring or call in. Our staff know each villa and location personally. Ask for the coveted brochure that is not thrown away.

Prices inclusive/exclusive of flight.

C. V. TRAVEL
(A division of Corfu Villas Ltd)
Dept T, 43 Cheval Place,
Knightsbridge, London SW7
01-581/0851/584 8803
(589 0132 24 hours).

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE

Since 1970 Trailfinders have set the pace in low cost flights.
Sydney .... £327 o/w £615 rtn.
Auckland ...... £399 o/w £737 rtn.
Jo'burg .... £330 o/w £461 rtn.
Bangkok .... £181 o/w £363 rtn.
Rio £459 rtn. .... Lima £446 rtn.
Around The World from £691

FLIGHTS ONLY!! CHECK THESE OUT

SPAIN	from	£79
GREECE	from	£89
PORTUGAL	from	£79
CANARIES	from	£105

Easter flight details available

01-734 0584
TRAVELLERS ABROAD
29 Gt Pulteney St, W1
ATOL 1360 (subject to fuel)

SUPER/VILLA/TAVERNA/HOTEL

HOLIDAY AT LOW, LOW PRICES
CRETE from £139 pp.
Sunday morning from Gatwick
CORFU from £129 pp.
Sunday morning Gatwick & Manchester
For colour brochure Tel. 01-828 7682 (24 hrs)
AIRLINK
9 Wilton Rd., London, SW1V 1LL

LOW COST FLIGHTS

NAIROBI, J'BURG, HARARE, LUSAKA, DAR, W. AFRICA, CAIRO, ADDIS, INDIA-PAK, SEY, MAU, MID EAST, FAR EAST, TOKYO, CANADA, SOUTH AMERICA, USA & AUSTRALIA
AFRO-ASIAN TRAVEL LTD.,
Suite 233, The Linen Hall,
162-168 Regent St. London W1
01-437 8255/6/7/8.
Late bookings welcome.
AMEX/VISA/Diners accepted.

Spain/FUENGIROLA

LAS PALMERAS ...

FOR SALE

BRIGHTS Reproductions. £1 million stock. First replica furniture. Solid oak, solid mahogany by Tillmans, Titchmarsh & Goodwin, Gostins and our own cabinet makers. Home and office interior design service. Kingston House, Nettlebed, Nr. Henley (0491) 641115, also Bournemouth (0202) 293580, Topsham (03928?) 7443.

MODERN ITALIAN Dining Room furniture by "Zevi", glass topped table, 6 chairs, trolley, occasional table, £650, also 2 large modern wall units £150. Phone Weybridge 49669 or 01-407 0268 to view in London.

FINEST Quality wool carpets. At trade prices and under, also available 100's extra. Large room size remnants, under half normal price. Chancery Carpets 01-405 0453.

SILVER CUTLERY. 79 piece Silver Jubilee King's pattern. Canteen complete, used once, £3,000 ono. New price over £5,000. 0243 863934.

PINE PEWS available at £95. Contact LASSCo, Mark St, off Paul St, London EC2. Mon to Sat from 10 to 5. Tel 739 0448.

HALF-PRICE Westinghouse Appliances! Brand new, fully guaranteed. Hot & Cold incl. 01-960 1200/1300.

FRIDGES/FREEZERS/COOKERS etc. Can you buy cheaper? B & S Ltd. 01-229 1947/8468

IN-CAR TELEPHONE with duplexer and private line £1,400 ono. Call 499 1707/8 9-5 m-f.

SEATFINDERS Any event, incl. Cats, Covent Garden, Rugby Internationals. 01-828 1678.

THE TIMES (1836-1975) pick any date for an original birthday gift 0492 31195.

SERVICES

FRIENDSHIP LOVE or MARRIAGE, Dateline – all ages, areas. Dateline Dept (TIM), 25 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

YOUR FAMILY MOVIES on video cassette. Films/slides expertly trans- ...

RENTALS

CHELSEA very pretty period house, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bath, gas ch. patio, well furnished. £300 per week. Telephone: 01-245 6302.

LUXURY FLATS Short/long lets. Enhanced Properties 01-629 0501

QUEEN'S GATE. Best part, overlooking museum gardens and close Brompton Road, 2 bedroomed, newly decorated flat, fitted and furnished to the very highest standard. Large elegant drawing room, super kitchen, sun terrace and patio facing west. £250 p w. Early inspection recommended. Tel.: 01-486 8991 (daytime) or 0296 625226 (evenings) (T).

CENTRAL LONDON accommodation Plumacre Ltd., Flatmates, 313 Brompton Road SW3. 589 5491. Comfortable Pied a Terres available. For visiting officers & businessmen. We have also specialised in selective sharing for the past 15 years. Please telephone for appointment.

YOUNG BUSINESSMAN, Daughter 12 years, offers stay free of charge in beautiful house and opportunity to learn German. Return service: Conversation in English. Letters, photo included, to H Egnolff Kreuzstrasse 31, 8051 Alling b. München West-Germany.

COMFORTABLE accommodation desperately required either permanent, temporary, or Monday to Friday basis. All applications personally interviewed. Also selective sharing. Flatmates, 313 Brompton Road. 01-589 5491.

HOLLAND PARK large family house: 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, large kitchen/dining room, dressing room, study, large gardens, drive-in. £340 pw. Tel: 229 9929.

HAMPSTEAD spacious family house on 2 floors, 3 elegant recepts, equipped kit, 4 dble beds, 2½ baths, gas C.H. gdns front & rear. To let furn or unfurn £350 pw Benham & Reeves Lettings 435 9681.

LUXURY FLATS & HOUSES avail for immediate occupation in Central ...

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

SITUATIONS WANTED

U.K. HOLIDAYS

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

APPOINTMENTS

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

FLAT SHARING

SUPER SECRETARIES

SHORT LETS

PROPERTY TO LET

PROPERTY WANTED

PUBLIC NOTICES

NORTH OF THAMES

ANTIQUES AND COLLECTABLES

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

WINTER SPORTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED - WORLDWIDE

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY IN EUROPE



WEST GERMANY YIELD INVESTMENT

German registered investment
SUPER MARKET SHOPPING CENTER
with offices and 27 apartments
momentarily finished: ground level
1st, 2nd and 3rd level
expansible up to 7 levels
PRICE: DM 22 millions
Consulting information and sale-mailing address
Inn + Salzach Immobiliengesellschaft mbH
Sales manager: Bernd Nothaft
Bachstraße 16, 8263 Burghausen/Obb. T.-Box 08677/64097

TEMPTING TIMES

GOOD NEWS! We have lots of lovely temporary jobs for good young secretaries with or without shorthand. Good news too, is that our rates are going up.
01-738 2212
JAYGAR (Rec. Cons.)

YOU DON'T HAVE TO KNOW THE LANGUAGE

But if you do we are the people to contact. We have a wide range of tempting temping jobs for both bi-lingual secretaries and those without languages. If you are an employer telephone us for the best advice.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
174 Bond Street, W1
Tel 01-491 7100

MEDICAL SECRETARIES sh/audio, new high rates, choice of bookings in all areas. Tel Jenny Mills 713 4085. Ruislip 34085. Blue Arrow Medical Agency

Car Buyer's Guide

NEW HONDA CARS
Immediate or earliest delivery
Telephone for prices
The Honda Main Dealer
Tel: (04626) 78191
Mon – Sat 9-7. Sun 10-1.

FIAT X19 sports 'A' reg. unwanted gift, under 500 miles, metallic red, £5,995. Devizes 3667.

VOLVO 240 DL EST. May 1983, white, immac cond. £7,250 ono. 0962-52910 or 502926

JEEP CJ7 Renegade. Y reg. 8000m, 2.5 litre petrol, 4 wheel drive, power steering, manual gear box, hard/soft top. Chrome wheels, leather seats. £6950. Tel: 041-334 3880

MIDLAND SAAB CENTRE always have the finest selection of used Saabs including turbos from £3,750 plus very exciting news on new Saabs. 05642 4541.

VOLVO ESTATE 245 GLT. 82, "X", met gold 'blk leather, od, rear facing seats, elec sunroof and all windows, Hitachi stereo rad/cass, 1 owner unmarked, £6,850 ono 01-941 4702.

ONE ONLY LEFT. Brand new Mazda 323 GL. Delivery mileage only. Hatchback. Red. £3,950. 0352 720725

ROVER 3500 Vanden Plas, 1981, leather upholstery. All refinements, immaculate, £6,000. 0483 Guildford ...

also on pages 24 & 25

HOME AND GARDEN

To advertise in
The Times or The Sunday Times
please telephone
01-837 3311 or 3333
Monday – Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Alternatively you may write to:

Times Newspapers Ltd, Classified Dept, FREEPOST, London, WC1 8BR

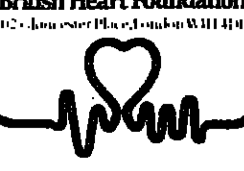
You may now use your Access or Visa Card when placing your advertising

ENTERTAINMENTS

CONCERTS



OPERA & BALLET



Help us to fight Britain's biggest killer.
British Heart Foundation

FACT: THE NUMBER OF SUFFERERS OF THIS DISEASE is increasing alarmingly. DIABETES. Join us – Help us. Support us. BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION, 10 Queen Anne St, London W1M 0BD

AIREY NEAVE Memorial Trust

You can rely on us – can we rely on you?

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Global Ski

Books sell well at Phillips

Spink BUY ORIENTAL ART

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

'00 **Ceefax AM:** News and information, available to all viewers whatever TV set you own.

30 **Breakfast Time:** With Frank Bough, Fern Britton. Today's special items include gardening and pop news (both between 7.30 and 7.45) and food and cooking (between 8.30 and 9.00). Regular items include news (6.30, then half-hourly until 8.30), sport (6.40, 7.40), regional news (6.45 and then half-hourly until 8.15), TV Choice (6.55), Morning papers (7.18 and 8.18), and Russell Grant's horoscope item (8.33).

00 **Food and Drink:** Includes a report on an Englishman whose French wines are now selling well over the world (r): **9.30 Pages from Ceefax.**

30 **Play School:** the story of Steve the Steeplejack; **10.55 Play Ideas; 11.05 More pages from Ceefax.**

30 **News After Noon: 12.57 Financial Report.** And sub-titled news headlines. **1.00 Pebble Mill at One:** Music and conversation in the foyer-studio. Items include Peter Seabrook's regular gardening spot; **1.45 Bagpuss; 2.05 A Week with the Whip:** A film about one of the busiest men in Yorkshire – Michael Ellison, town clerk of Calderdale (r).

35 **Film: The Silver Cord** (1933*). Film of Sidney Howard's stage play about a mother's obsessive love for her two sons. She tries to break up the marriage of one of them, and prevent the marriage of the other. With Laura Hope Crews (as the mother), Irene Dunne and Joel McCrea. Directed by John Cromwell.

50 **Magic Roundabout:** (r): **3.55 Play School: It's Friday; 4.20 Laurel and Hardy:** alas, only a cartoon; **4.25 Jackanory:** Robert Lindsay reads from Joan Aiken's The Kitchen Warriors: **4.40 Captain Zep – Space Detective:** First of six episodes, now starring Richard Morant in the title role **5.10 The Secret of Steel City:** Three-part adventure yarn (this is part one) from the pen of Jules Verne. The story-teller is James Laurenson (r): **5.35 The Wombles.**

40 **Sixty Minutes.** The line-up is: 5.40 news; 5.45 weather; 5.55 regional magazines; 6.38 closing headlines. The news reader is Jan Leeming.

40 **Doctor Who:** Episode two of The Caves of Androzani. With Peter Davison.

05 **International Superstars:** From New Zealand. Representing Britain are Brian Hooper, David Hemery.

15 **Sharon And Elsie:** Sharon (Janette Beverley) wrongly assumes that the world can be her oyster.

15 **We Got it Made:** US comedy series, involving a pair of mink underpants, Matt McCoy and Teri Copley.

0 **News:** with Sue Lawley.

5 **Remington Steele:** A dead body is discovered in a vineyard vat.

5 **The Further Adventures of Lucky Jim:** with Enn Reitel as Kingsley Amis's hero (r).

15 **News Headlines.**

0 **Film: Darling** (1965*) Astringently written drama (by Frederic Raphael) about glossy society in the 1960s, with Julie Christie as the model and socialite on the make (the role brought her an Oscar). Also starring Dirk Bogarde (TV personality). Laurence Harvey (company executive). With Roland Curram and Alex Scott. Directed by John Schlesinger. Ends at 1.00 am.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain:** with John Stapleton and Anne Diamond. Today's special items include Friday Postbag (with Jeni Barnett) at 7.50, Fantasy Time (8.10), Weekend television preview (8.35). Regular items include news (6.30, then half-hourly until 9.00), sport (6.35 and 7.35), Mad Lizzie (6.50 and 9.15), John Stapleton's Spotlight (7.20) and Guest of the Day. Johnny Ray at 7.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines; 9.30** For Schools: Feeding; **9.47** How We Used to Live; **10.09** Treasure Hunt; **10.26** Looking Both Ways; **10.43** Alternatives to unemployment; **11.05** Mime; **11.22** Puppet opera: The Bricklayers Built a Crooked Chimney; **11.39** Tiger at the Gate (history in action).

12.00 **Jamie and the Magic Torch** followed at 12.10 by **Rainbow:** two for the very young; **12.30** Lifeskills: How to be a social winner. Negotiating techniques in industrial disputes.

1.00 **News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Leader of the Pack:** How drugs and surgery are used in eventing and showjumping.

2.00 **Just Our Luck:** Comedy series about a man and his genie. Today: the unlucky scarab from the king's tomb; **2.30 Falcon Crest:** Angie blackmails Dr Langtry who has some bad news for Maggie about her husband. With Jane Wyman; **3.30 Sons and Daughters:** Australian drama serial.

4.00 **Children's ITV:** with Roland Rat Rainbow (r): **4.20 Batfink:** cartoon: **4.25 Emu's World.** The return of Rod Hull and his fine-feathered friend – and of Grotbags the Witch. **4.50 Freetime:** Domino-toppling; how orphan lambs survive; and the band called Young and Innocent. **5.15 The Young Doctors.**

5.45 **News; 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show:** with Michael Aspel.

7.00 **The Zodiac Game:** Game show, with guest stars Harry Fowler, Nicholas Parsons, Lynsey de Paul and Nyree Dawn Porter.

7.30 **Hardcastle and McCormick:** The return of the crime series which features the unlikely partnership of a retired judge (Brian Keith) and a former jailbird (Daniel Hugh-Kelly).

8.30 **The Other 'Arf:** Comedy with John Standing as the jobless politician and Lorraine Chase as his cockney wife.

9.00 **Shroud for a Nightingale:** Chief Supt Adam Dalgliesch (Roy Marsden) returns in a TV adaptation of P D James's novel about dirty work at a hospital. With Joss Ackland, Sheila Allen, Liz Fraser and Thelma Whiteley (see Choice).

10.00 **News at Ten.**

10.30 **The London Programme:** An analysis of the Greater London Enterprise Board, set up by the GLC to help rescue failing London firms or to create new jobs. Its conclusion: the board is part of a dream of revolutionising the way Londoners are earning their living.

11.00 **Bosom Buddies:** Hospital comedy.

11.30 **South of Watford:** A profile of film-maker, painter and designer Derek Jarman (his films include *The Tempest, Julilee* and *Sebastiane*).

12.00 **Bizarre:** Comedy series, starring Jack Byner.

12.30 **Dragnet:** police drama, with Jack Webb as Sgt Joe Friday. Followed by Baroness Lane-Fox's Night Thoughts.

Shroud for a Nightingale (ITV, 9.00pm)

● "Clearly, a thinking man's policeman." Thus the hospitalized crooked arms dealer about Det Chief Supt Adam Dalgliesh who has come to interrogate him in **SHROUD FOR A NIGHTINGALE** (ITV, 9.00pm). He is, of course, absolutely right. P D James's detective, both in the novels and in Anglia Television's televised versions (this is the second: the first was *Death of an Expert Witness*), is a restrained, reflective and private man. Roy Marsden has fleshed-and-blooded him out in a quite remarkable way: he is Dalgliesh to the life. And also to the death: which brings us to the essence of the P D James stories – *murder, or murders, preferably* in a tightly-knit community. In *Shroud for a Nightingale*, it is a hospital. It is clear from tonight's opening instalment that the deaths at

CHOICE

Nightingale House are not going to take place among the patients so much as among the medical staff, which, by the time the closing credits roll, is reduced by one trainee nurse, a creeply blackmailing type who, conveniently for the killer, is the patient-model (as distinct from the model patient) in a milk-feeding demonstration. Mr Marsden's detective and Joss Ackland's consultant surgeon apart, there is an uncomfortably high quota of sub-standard acting in episode one. It should improve when there is less reliance on meaningful glances.

● **WAVING TO A TRAIN** (BBC2, 10.05), originally a Giles Cooper award-winning radio play, is an unabashed wallow in nostalgia: middle-aged man returning to the poppy-dotted fields overlooking a railway line where, 30 years earlier, he and his mother and sister waited for hours for the afternoon train to puff into, and then out of, view, M J Read, has juggled with time so that today dovetails with yesterday: thoughts are echoed and pre-echoed. Anyone who has gone on a sentimental journey back in the past will recognize that this is exactly how things can happen, and all praise to Mr Read (and lighting cameraman Kenneth Macmillan) for getting the emotional mix right. The weakness in the play is, I think, the paralleling of the man's turning back of the clock with a similar stirring of memories by his mother. This is one backward journey too many.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University** (until 8.10); **9.00 Pages from Ceefax; 9.08 Daytime on Two:** (until 2.50). The line-up is: **9.08** Electromagnetic Spectrum; **9.35** Plum Crazy (9): **9.52** The Boy from Space (7): **10.15** Graphs Rule OK?; **10.38** Fertilization; **11.00** Textures and patterns; **11.22** Iron and *steel industry*; **11.44** *Going to* Work; **12.05** Making the Most of the Micro; **12.30** Computers in Control: robotics; **12.55** Speak for Yourself.

1.20 **Pages from Ceefax; 1.38** Around Scotland (forestry); **2.01** Another chance to see Leslie Stewart's play, Wide Games, about an Army-run survival course for teenagers; **2.30** Farrukh Dhondy helps young writers; **2.50** Ceefax.

5.05 **Weekend Outlook:** Trailer for OU programmes; **5.10 Language Development:** Open University film about speech inflections.

5.35 **News:** with sub-titles.

5.40 **Film: Just My Luck** (1957*). Norman Wisdom–Margaret Rutherford comedy. Miss Rutherford is the eccentric racehorse owner who jeopardizes an accumulator bet placed by Norman Wisdom in the hope that it will bring him the girl of his dreams. Director: John Paddy Carstairs.

7.05 **ORS 84:** Dick Witts meets the Belfast performer Johnny Carson.

7.45 **The World About Us: Amazon Gold.** A film about the men who are prepared to risk everything (even their lives) digging for gold in a gigantic crater in Sierra Peleda, deep in the heart of the Amazon jungle.

8.35 **Gardeners' World:** On his own patch in Barnsdale, Geoff Hamilton turns his attention to planning. And Anne Mayo tackles the pruning and training of roses.

9.00 **M*A*SH:** The normally friendly gang fall out when Colonel Potter hits on the ideal birthday present for his wife – a painting.

9.25 **Whicker:** With James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester; playwright Dennis Potter; and Daphne Rae, wife of Westminster School head John Rae.

10.05 **Waving to a Train:** Play by M. J. Read, with Michael Pennington as the man who returns to Devon to stir memories of a country picnic he spent with his widowed mother and elder sister 30 years previously. With Lynn Farleigh, Julia Gambold, Richard Franklin and John Kennan.

10.45 **Newsnight:** (See Choice).

11.30 **Whistle Test:** the spotlight tonight falls on Howard Jones, who has just released a new record called Hide and Seek. Ends at 12.15am.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Wayne and Schuster:** Comedy variation of the Jekyll and Hyde story, with Mrs Hyde as the evil half of the good London doctor. With American comedians Johnny Wayne and Frank Schuster. This is part two of the story.

5.30 **The Tube:** Special edition of the weekly rock show. It *comes from* both East and West Berlin and examines the contemporart music scene in the divided city. The studio guests include General Public and Special Aka.

7.00 **Channel Four News.**

7.30 **Right to Reply:** The weekly slot in which viewers are invited to give either the thumbs-up or the thumbs-down to Channel 4's programming.

8.00 **A Week in Politics:** A special edition, about the televising of Parliament. Some 30 MPs get a chance to debate the issue in parliamentary style. They include Austin Mitchell, Norman St John Stevas, Jonathan Aitken, Enoch Powell, Joe Ashton and former TV producer Roger Gale. Mr Mitchell's Bill for Parliamentary TV seems unlikely to receive a second reading.

8.40 **What the Papers Say:** Simon Hoggart of The Observer examines the way different papers have handled the same story during the past week.

9.00 **Dream Stuffing:** Final episode of this comedy series about two flat-sharing girls (Rachael Weaver and Amanda Symonds). They are suspicious when they are asked to attend a joint interview at the DHSS. It is to do with a job-sharing scheme. Given what has happened to the two girls in this series so far, the outcome can safely be forecast.

9.30 **The Lady is a Tramp:** Comedy series (scripted by Johnny Speight, creator of *Till Death* Us Do Part) with Patricia Hayes and Pat Coombs as the ladies of the road.

10.00 **Cheers:** Sam's former team-mate claims that, within 24 hours, he can drive a wedge between the bar owner (Ted Danson), and Diane (Shelley Long).

10.30 **Well Being: The Unhealthiest Place in England:** ? The finger points firmly at Walsall, top of the league table of cities in which death was caused by diseases that could have been treated.

11.30 **Film: Down Three Dark Streets:** (1954*) Crime thriller, Broderick Crawford plays the FBI man whose colleague is murdered. He believes the clue to the killing lies in the solution *of one of the three cases on* which the agent was working when he died. With Ruth Roman and Martha Hyer. Director: Arnold Laven. Ends at 1.10am.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. The castaway is Gerald Priestland (r).
9.45 Feedback with Simon Bates.
10.00 *News; Science Now.*
10.30 Morning Story: 'Valerie' by Mark Bourne. Read by David March.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; I Do Not Belong Here. A portrait of the French novelist Alain-Fournier (1886-1914).
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 My Music.† 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Birmingham. The problem of vaginitis.
3.00 News: Kipps by H G Wells, dramatised in five parts (3) (r).
4.00 News; Just After Four. Lys de Bray in the winter garden.
4.10 War and Peace in Our Time. Geoffrey Stern examines the persistence of warfare. (4) China invades Vietnam.
4.40 Story Time: 'Vera' by Elizabeth Von Arnium (last of 10 parts).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? from Wotton-under-Edge, Glos. With Sally Oppenheim, Paddy Ashdown, Harriet Harman, and Sheridan Morley.
9.15 Letter from America by Alastair Cooke.
9.30 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes a review of the London production of The Aspern Papers.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Irish Journal' by Heinrich Boll (5).
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending. A satirical review.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close Shipping.
England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 1.55-2.00 *Listening Corner*. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Mozart's Divertimento in F, K 138; Tarrega's Introduction and variations on Carnival of Venice (Lagoya, guitar); Chopin's Polonaise in F sharp Minor (Pollini, piano); and Hindemith's Symphonic Metamorphosis of themes by Carl Maria von Weber.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Berlioz's overture Beatricè et Benedict; Bruch's Violin Concerto No 1 (Mintz/Chicago SO); and Ravel (Le Tombeau de Couperin).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Hans Werner Henze. Prison Song; Tristan: Preludes for piano, tape and orchestra (Francesch, piano with the composer conducting the Cologne Radio SO).†
10.00 Haydn: Cristofori plays the Trio in F (H XV 17), Variations in F minor for piano (H XV1 6) and Sonata in C major for flute and piano (after H111 72).†
10.50 Ulster Orchestra: Haydn's Symph No 78; Roussel's Sinfonietta for String Orch, Op 52; and Bernard Rands's Madrigali.†
11.50 Russian Songs: Yuri Masurok (baritone) sings works by Rimsky Korsakov and Rachmaninov, with Craig Sheppard as accompanist.†
12.20 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Concert. Part one. With Peter Donohoe (piano). Mussorgsky, orch Shostakovich (Prelude: Khovanshchina); and Haydn's Symph No 82 (The Bear).† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Concert: part two. Brahm's Piano Conc No 2.†
2.15 Cowell and Argento: recital by Penelope Price-Jones (sop), with Philip Martin, accompanist. Cowell's Aeolian Harp: The Lilt of the Reel; and Argento's Songs about Spring.†
2.35 Rhapsodic Imaginings: Danish Radio SO play Nielsen's Symphonic Rhapsody, 1889; and Rhapsodie overture. An imaginary trip to the Faroe Islands.†
2.55 Mozart's Haydn Quartets: Esterhazy Quartet play the Mozart Quartet in C, K 465; and Quartet in B flat, K 458.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Rochester Cathedral.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: David Hoult with music associated with animal life, including Haydn's Symph No 83 – "The Hen".†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Roberto Aussel plays works by Francis Kleyjans, Astor Piazzola, Villa-Lobos, and Hector Ayala.†
7.00 Music for Flute and Piano: with Judith Hall and Helen Crayford. Bloch's Suite modale; Honegger's Romance: Danse de la Chevre for solo flute; Frank Martin's Ballade.†
7.30 Stravinsky and Shostakovich: BBC SO, with Erich Gruenberg (violin). Part one. Stravinsky's Fireworks; and Violin Conc in D.†
8.00 Father to Son: Anne Thwaite on the Edmund Gosse – P. H. Gosse letters (with Maurice Denham and Nicholas Gecks).
8.20 Concert: part two. Shostakovich's Symph No 4.†
9.35 Between the Lines: The discovery of the first human cancer virus, by Anthony Epstein and his colleague Yvonne Barr. With Professor Lewis Wolpert.
10.05 Smetena String Quartet: Schubert's Quartet in E flat, D 87: and Smetena's Quartet No 2 in D minor.†
10.45 Niels Viggo Bentzon: The Danish composer's Sonata No 6, Op 90, played by Julian Jacobson (piano).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY 6.35-6.55am Irony and 'Tom Jones' 11.20-11.40pm Personality Assesment.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.0. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 4.00am Bill Rennells† 5.30 Ray Moore† incl 6.02 Cricket 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 9.02 Cricket 10.00 Jimmy Young incl 10.02 Cricket. 11.02 Cricket 12.00 Steve Jones† incl 12.02 Cricket 1.05 Sport 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† incl 2.02; 3.02 Sport 3.30 Music all the Way† 4.00 David Hamilton† incl 4.02; 5.05 sport 6.00 Paul Heiney† incl 6.02 Sport 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Male Voice Choir Competition: The first of two semi-finals† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night direct from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London† 9.30 Old Stagers. The fifth of ten programmes with Brian Haines. 5: Josephine Baker 9.55 Sport 10.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold Music Show with The Cover Girls; Special guest Charlie Williams† 10.30 Sounds of the South West. Presented by Angela Rippon 1: Devon 11.0 Stuart Hall. Incl (stereo from midnight 1.00 am Jean Challis presents Nightride† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls†.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Radio 1 in East Anglia. Day 5: Today Mike Smith is joined by Richard Skinner in Bury St Edmunds, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Radio 1 in East Anglia. Mike Smith and John Peel join Richard Skinner for Roundtable in Bury St Edmunds. 7.00 *Andy Peebles. 9.00-12.00 The Friday* Rock Show with Andy Batten-Foster (stereo from 10.00). VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Rock Back the Clock. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Billy Budd. 8.30 Women of The World. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Billy Budd. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Doctors. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Seven Deadly Sins. 3.50 Recording of the Week. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Let There Be Drums. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 Wales 12.57-1.00pm News. 2.35-3.48 Snooker: The 1984 Welsh Professional Championship. 3.48-3.50 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 9.25-10.15 Wales! Wales! 10.15-10.30 Sportfolio. 10.30-11.20 Remington Steele. 11.20-11.50 Snooker: (Welsh Professional Championships.) 11.50-11.51 News. 11.51-1.23am Film: 'Sweet Smell of Success' (Burt Lancaster). Scotland 10.00-10.30am Labour Party conference. *11.05-12.30 Labour Party* conference. 12.55-1.00 News. 2.00-3.50 Labour Party Conference. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 9.25-9.55 Agenda. 9.55-10.33 Friday Night with Dougie Donnelly. 10.33-10.35 News. 10.35-11.20 Remington Steele. 11.20-12.55am Film: Endless Night (Hayley Mills). Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.48-3.50 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-12.25am Film: 'Sweet Smell of Success' (Burt Lancaster). England North-East only: 12.00-12.30pm North Country. 10.15 East Weekend. Midlands – Midlands Tonight. North – Jazz at the Leadmill. North East – Coast to Coast. North West – Bonny Brid. South – Southern Life: (Wessex Youth Orchestra). South West – Country Scene. West – Woman and Waugh.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Murder She Said* 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Problems. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Good Neighbour Show. 11.00 Film: Soylent Green (Charlton Heston).

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.05am-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales At Six. 10.30-11.00 Showbiz.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30-1.00pm Crafts made simple 1.20-1.30 News 2.00-3.30 Film: Nurse on Wheels 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Channel report 6.30 Crossroads 6.55-7.00 What's on where 10.34 In Camera 11.05 Film: Uncanny 12.40 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts made Simple 1.20 News 1.30-3.30 Film: San Francisco*: (Clark Gable) 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game 6.00 News 7.00 Fall Guy 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory 10.35 Sweeney 11.35 Film: If . . . (Malcolm McDowell) 1.40am Closedown.

BORDER As London exept: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Film: Picadilly Third Stop (Terence Morgan) 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00 Lookaround 6.30-7.00 Newhart 10.30 Triangle 11.00 Rugby League 12.25am News. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Jigsaw* Thriller. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Sweeney. 12.05 am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Nurse on Wheels* (Juliet Mills). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Jazz Cellar. 11.05 Film: Uncanny (Peter Cushing). 12.40am Postscript. Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts made simple. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 On the market. 2.00 Film: Topper Takes a Trip. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00 News. 6.05 Weekend. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.30 Police Squad. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.55 Film: Kashmiri Run (Alexandra Bastedo). 1.45 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts made simple. 1.26-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Where the Bullets Fly (Tony Adams). 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Zodiac Game. 6.30 Northern Life. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.32 Film: Bunny Lake is Missing (Laurence Olivier). 12.30 am Three's Company, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Sailor Beware! (Peggy Mount)*. 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00 Calendar. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.30 Talking Of Sport. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.55 Last Outlaw. 1.50 am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 11.30-12.00 Pieces of Eight. 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 Luntime. 2.00 Film: Trouble in Store*. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 7.30-8.30 Irish PM. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Magnum. 12.00 News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Farming Brief. 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 About Britain. 2.10 Film: Stitch in Time* (Norman Wisdom). 3.45 Sportsbreak. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30 Friday Sportshow. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 Zodiac Game. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Film: Dracula (Jack Palance). 1.00am Company. Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crofts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Beyond the Curtain* (Richard Greene). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Film: Bequest to the Nation (Peter Finch). 1.10 am Sea Pictures, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Strange But True. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Harlem Globetrotters. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight 10.30 Crossfire. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30am News, Closedown.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Jack's Game. 3.20 Making of Britain. 3.50 Good Food Show. 4.20 Chips Comic. 4.45 Lan Lofft. 5.00 Sbri *Celwydd Golau. 5.30 The Tube.* 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Taro Tant. 8.00 Pobol Y Cym. 8.30 Y Byd Yn El Le. 9.15 Cheers. 9.45 Soap. 10.15 Snwcer. 10.45 Winter Sunlight. 11.45 Lady is a Tramp. 12.15am Stand Your Ground. 12.45 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Armagh UDR man shot dead by IRA

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The Provisional IRA shot dead a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment yesterday in their fourth killing in six days.

Mr David Montgomery, aged 24, who had vowed never to use his personal revolver because of the difficulty of explaining its use afterwards, was killed in an attack by two masked men as he served in a petrol station near Moira, co Armagh. One man held up customers and staff with a shotgun, while the other shot Mr Montgomery several times at point-blank range.

They fled in a waiting van in dense fog. Mr Montgomery is the fourth member of the regiment to be killed this year.

The North Armagh brigade of the Provisional IRA admitted responsibility, saying that claims by Mr James Prior, the Northern Ireland Secretary, that the level of terrorism was being reduced were "patent nonsense".

Mr Montgomery, a single man from Aghalee, co Armagh had been in the UDR for four years and recently told his local church minister that if attacked by gunmen he would not use his own revolver because there were so many restrictions on its use.

The British Government, meanwhile was given a noisly forectaste of the likely reaction of Ulster Unionists to any idea of sharing sovereignty over Northern Ireland between Dublin and London.

Reacting to an Associated Press report that Mr Prior had not dismissed the idea unionists politicians on Wednesday demanded a full explanation of his reported remarks.

The most moribund Northern Ireland Assembly was galvanized into an emergency debaet on the report late on Wednesday. The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, led the attack on Mr Prior.

As some voices advised members to wait for the text, the Assembly demanded that Mr Prior appear before them. Yesterday morning's *News Letter* newspaper devoted almost all its front page to the issue under the headline "Treachery".

Mr Prior firmly denied ever using the words "joint sovereignty" in a conversation he had had with a group of American journnalists.

Maze chief's premonition of death



Mrs Beryl McConnell at her husband's funeral in East Belfast yesterday

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Mr William McConnell, the deputy prison governor murdered by the IRA, went to his grave yesterday leaving a puzzling letter written after he had a premonition of his death.

The hand-written epitaph entitled "My demise" and addressed to "all in attendance", was read to hushed mourners at his funeral and clearly linked his killing with his decision last month to criticize publicly the Hennessy Report into last year's escape at the Maze prison.

In one of the more bizarre moments of 2,362 funerals for victims of the present troubles Mr McConnell's cousin, a Presbyterian minister, read the letter, written the day after Mr McConnell, aged 35, appeared on television in silhouette to defend himself and prison staff against criticism in the report. The Rev David McGaughey said: "Some of us believe he has paid the price for expressing those courageous views."

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland said last night that he would be making inquiries in an attempt to establish the full meaning of the letter.

Mr McGaughey told mourners, including the dead man's wife, Beryl, who packed the Mount Pottinger babtist church in East Belfast: "It will be difficult for me to read this letter, and it will be difficult for you to hear it."

The letter said: "I have decided to write this statement since I have come to the conclusion that the public interest is best served by knowing that whatever happens to me, I spoke the truth.

"I did not take the decision to go public on the matter of the Hennessy report lightly. I realized the danger I was placing myself and others in, when, in consultation with my colleagues on the committee of the Prison Governors' Association, I agreed to act as their spokesman.

"You will be gathered today asking question which only a full investigation of the facts will reveal. Clearly, in attempting that process to continue, someone has decided that I should play no further part in the proceedings. I feel sorry fot them, and can only pray that their part in the story, will one day be revealed.

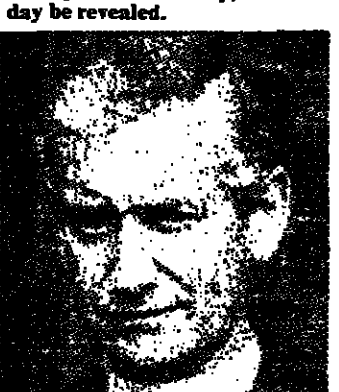
"My wife, Beryl, has been supportive of all I have done. I would commend her, and Gail" (Mr McConnell's daughter) "to your keeping and prayers.

"Finally, let no one be alarmed as to my eternal security. In March 1966, I committed my life, talents, work and actions to Almighty God in sure, and certain knowledge that however slight my hold upon Him may have been during my years at school, university and the prison service, His promises are sure, and His hold on me complete. Nothing can separate me from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

The church was crowded with colleagues from the prison service, including the former governor, Mr Ernest Whittington, and his successor, Mr Stanley Hilditch, scouts and leading Unionist politicians including the Rev Ian Paisley.

Mr McGaughey said that he did not know what lay behind the part of the letter which dealt with the reasons for the killing. He said that Mrs McConnell had not known of the letter before the murder and it was the first of its kind he had come across.





Mr William McConnell (left) and the Rev David McGaughey

Fowler puts prescription charges up by 14%

Continued from page 1

more complex treatment rises by more than 15 per cent, from £95 to £110. The charges for crowns, inlays and gold teeth rise by 18 per cent to £59.

Charges for health service increases by between 20p and £1.00, with the maximum charge per lens rising by £1 to £16.50.

Charges for private patients in health service hospitals will rise by an average of 9 per cent, but within that there are wide variations.

Pay bed charges for provincial teaching hospitals, which tend to set the benchmark for private hospital bed charges outside London, are to rise by only 6.4 per cent to £115 a day for single rooms.

The cost of pay beds in London teaching hospitals is to rise by only 3.6 per cent, less than inflation, to £140 a day. Pay beds in two of the London post-graduate hospitals, the National Heart and Chest Hospitals and the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, are to rise by more than 24 per cent to £192 a day for single rooms to reflect the very specialized treatment they offer.

The increases will provide an extra £37m income for the health service

Strike hits French services

Continued from page 1

The strike was well followed by most other unions, however. Three out of four mainline trains and two in three Paris Metro trains had to be cancelled yesterday. Three out of four buses in Paris were also not running.

Most Air France domestic flights were cancelled, but long-distance flights were relatively little affected. Out-going flights of other airlines were also subject to lengthy delays and some cancellations.

At ports and frontier posts, there were delays due to strike action by customs officials, but no serious disruption was reported.

Power cuts throughout the country lasted between two and four hours. Many schools closed for the day or sent children home early as 40 per cent of the teaching staff went on strike.

Letter from Paris

Sharing the street with 500,000 dogs

One does not think of the French as a nation of animal lovers, yet they own nine million dogs and nine million cats – one and a half times as many as there are in Britain. In Paris alone, there are 500,000 dogs, one for every four inhabitants. The pet, particularly in its canine form is rapidly becoming a pest.

A little blonde girl was killed earlier this week as she played with one of her great-aunt's dogs next to her home. The animal, part Alsatian, which was kept outside the house on a three-foot chain day in, day out, went berserk, tearing at the child's arms, legs, face and neck. She did not even have time to cry out. It was all over in a matter of seconds.

She was the fourth person to be killed this year by dogs in France. A few days earlier, a 93-year-old woman was eaten alive after being attacked by guard dogs. Last month, a man, aged 66, was killed by three alsatians which had escaped from their compound. The month before, a postman was killed as he was doing his rounds in Brittany, and a 12-year-old boy barely escaped with his life after being attacked by his neighbour's dogs on his way home from school. His younger brother had been savaged by the same dogs a few months earlier.

There is no law in France obliging owners to have dangerous dogs put down. Provided the animal is free of rabies, it can continue to be kept as a guard dog or pet, even if it has killed, while the human killer is put away for life. An estimated 500,000 people were beitten by dogs in France last year; nearly half required hospital treatment.

Postmen are, of course, favourite target: 10 are bitten on average every day. But hospital records show that the most common victim is a child, who is bitten either by the family's own dog or a dog belonging to neighbours. Males are 40 per cent more likely to be attacked than females. Alsations are often the culprits.

Vets blame the owner not the animal. Guard dogs in particular often live under appaling conditions, cooped up all day in a cage or small garden, or kept tethered on a leash, hardly ever being taken for a run, and trained to attack any stranger on sight. Small wonder they go wild when they escape or when someone unknown approaches them.

Every year, some 250,000 stray dogs and cats are taken into animal shelters. Most have been deliberately abandoned by their owners, often at the beginning of the long summer holiday.

"It is obvious, isn't it?" one director of an animal protection society said. "You put the old people in a home, the children in a holiday camp and the dogs out onto the road, and off you go on your own holiday."

Going for a walk in the French countryside can be far from a peaceful affair if your route happens to take you through a village. You are liable to be frightened out of your wits as a great brute comes bounding towards you, snarling, barking its head off, and no one seems to be around to call it off.

In town, Paris in particular, it is more the mess rather than the noise or the danger, that is the bother. Twenty tons of excrement and nearly 500,000 gallons of urine are deposited on the capital's pavements and parks every day by "man's best friend". Paris is filthy. One friend of mine insists that her guests take off their shoes before they enter her flat.

They have tried green, dachshund-shaped signs, with an arrow pointing to the gutter. These have been painted on the pavement at what officials, but not dogs, considered suitable spots.

Self-cleaning, hygienic, public conveniences for dogs have been erected at great cost, but the dogs detest their cold, damp tiles and clean smell.

A year and half ago, the city introduced a fleet of 30 *caninettes*, better known in America as "pooper scoopers". These are mechanical sweepers, fitted to the back of a motorcycle, which descend on the offending pile and scoop it up with the aid of rapidly rotating brushes. Similar hand-pushed *caninettes*, which look like lawn mowers, have been introduced to cope with gravel paths and lawns in the city's parks.

Residents are said to have reported a marked improvement in cleanliness since their introduction, though I cannot say that I have noticed any difference where I live.

Diana Geddes

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales visits the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, 10.15;

The Princess of Wales visits the Sue Ryder Home at Leckhampton Court, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 11.

New exhibitions

Travelling the Herring – displays & photos from the past: Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond St, Glasgow: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (closed Sun) (ends March 30).

Nick Hedges Photographic Exhibition: Oriel 31, 31 High St, Welshpool, Powys: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, (closed Sun) (ends March 29).

Last chance to see

A retrospective exhibition by John Kimpton, Teens to Twenties, including Kelloggs: Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30 (ends today).

Recent paintings, drawings and collages by Lys Hansen: "Cover Story": Artwork from the Women's Press; Theatre Graphics by Richard Bird: Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Music

Concert by the Ganelin Trio, Solent Suite, Guildhall, Southampton, 8.

Concert by the Young Performers' Recital, Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by the Radio Sheffield Choir Spring Concert with Vivien Pike (soprano) and Paul Parsons (organ), St Matthew's Church, Carver Street, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by the Locrian String Quartet, Northgate High School, Ipswich, Suffolk, 2 and 7.30.

Recital by Simon Gay (counter tenor) and Catherine Edwards (accompanist), West Oxfordshire Technical College, Witney, Oxfordshire, 7.30.

Concert by the Alberni Quartet, the King's School, Ottery St Mary, Devon, 7.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and Bournemouth Sinfonietta, St Mary's Church, Portsmouth, 7.30.

Talks

Social security tribunals – a pattern for administrative justice? by Dr Michael Goodman, Elvet Riverside Lecture Rooms, New Elvet, University of Durham, Durham City, 12.

Roman Britain from the air by Mr D. R. Wilson, Attenborough Lecture Theatre, University of Leicester, Leicester, 5.15.

Telescopes old and new by Professor F. Graham Smith, The Pump Room, Bath, 7.30.

The Appellate Mosaic by the Rt Hon Lord Templeman, Haworth Lecture Theatre, University of Birmingham, 3.

Ethics, law and self-regulation: the press, the city and the future by Sir Patrick Neill, 11, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 11.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,374

ACROSS

1 He rose with the slaves – some in 5 America (9).
6 Sanctimonious heavyweight giving supoort to a climber (5).
9 Beam when Matron's all at sixes and sevens (7).
10 Figure on slimmer and neater appearance (7).
11 Retired people start early in Greece (5).
12 Seems funny to love this key worker (9).
14 Call back – something beautiful may come of it (3).
15 View at some distance with this (11).
17 Members of the family breaking rules can get results (5-6).
19 The strain could have an inflationary tendency (3).
20 Hardy girl, without a way in, causing delay (9).
22 Write returns in it, though it's not really suitable (5).
24 Put a garland on? Certainly, for playtime (7).
26 No-one taking part? That's bad! (7).
27 Given silver lining before – such a bore (5).
28 A sailor sent around the globe imbibing (9).

DOWN

1 Like turning brown, it's the very devil! (5).
2 Nearly everybody carrying a weapon is scared (7).
3 Will examine fellows in a sort of casual shirt (9).
4 A hundred (once about a thousand) set for pleasure (11).
5 Bag some birds, a couple or more (3).
6 Squeeze into a cupboard (5).
7 New form of steel in use – can be stretched (7).
8 Statesman responsible for America's freedom getting renegades' backing for Polaris (5,4).
13 Noted tranquillizers (6-5).
14 Get a ball specially made before key game (9).
16 Put on trial if that is right for the witness (9).
18 Dependent on a hearing device (7).
19 An oriental doctor joining heartless nurse could be a bloomer (7).
21 Harden in water (5).
23 Non-drinker going outside about a deal (5).
25 Fed-up Greek character (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,373

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on private Member's motion on relations with the Soviet Union.

Anniversaries

Births: William Cobbett radical, Farnham, Surrey, 1763: Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, 1945-51, Winsford, Somerset, 1881: Victoria Sackville-West, novelist and poet, Knole, Kent, 1892. Deaths: Arnold Toynbee, social philosopher, London, 1883: William I King of Prussia and German emperior, Berlin, 1888: Frank Wedekind, actor and dramatist, Munich, 1918.

Mausoleum opening

The Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore near Windsor, will be open to the public free of charge on Wednesday, May 23, between 11am and 4pm, Buckingham Palace has announced. Queen Victorea and Prince Albert are buried in the mausoleum, and many members of their family are buried in the surrounding grounds.

Food prices

British beef is not as highly thought of as it used to be, partly because of changes in the popularity of cattle breeds. Today the meat and livestock commission is to announce how it proposes to reverse the decline in sales. Retail prices are steady at present with boneless brisket ranging from £1.32 to £1.68 a pound, topside, silverside, and thick flank £1.89 to £2.30 a pound, and rump steak about £2.40 to £3.12 a pound. Tesco have many cuts of beef on promotion this week, for example, chuck and blade steak for braising and boneless rib at £1.44 a pound. Sainsbury's have reduced back and top rib joints to £1.38 a pound.

It is possible with the current increase in pork prices, which is expected to continue, related foods such as sausages and pork pies are likely to become more expensive. Boneless shoulder ranges from 90p to £1.30 a pound, whole legs, 84p to £1.19 a pound, and rib chops 98p to £1.30 a pound. Fine Fare are selling boneless shoulder at 98p a pound.

Some good offers on New Zealand lamb are, whole leg at £1.15 a pound, and half leg at £1.19 a pound from Bejam; whole shoulder at 59p a pound at Safeways, chops at 89p a pound or five pound packs for £4 from Dewhurst.

Marks & Spencer are now selling corn-fed chickens, which have a distinctive flavour. They are small birds weighing between two pounds and 2lb 14ozs without giblets and cost 85p a pound. British Home Stores have reduced their fresh brown eggs by 15p a dozen ranging from grade one, now 98p a dozen, to grade four, now 71p a dozen. The bad news is eggs will go up by about 3p a dozen from Monday.

Cauliflower is cheaper this week, 40p to 55p each. Brittany Prince is particularly good; leeks are also slightly cheaper, 30p to 42p a pound; carrots, parsnips and swedes are good, and prices are stable. Jaffa and Cyprus grapefruits at 8p to 18p each, oranges 7p top 20p each and Clementines 35p to 40p a pound, are all excellent. Satsumas, at 32p to 38p a pound, are finishing soon.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.53
Austria Sch	27.80	26.20
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.36	13.66
Finland Mkk	8.52	8.12
France Fr	11.97	11.47
Germany DM	3.89	3.71
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong $	11.70	11.10
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yen	345.00	329.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.20
Norway Kr	11.41	10.81
Portugal Esc	192.00	186.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.81
Spain Pta	220.00	211.00
Sweden Kr	11.74	11.14
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.51	1.46
Yugoslavia Dnr	205.00	195.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.6.

London: The *F.T.* Index closed 2.3 up at 837.7.

Roads

London and South-east: A11: Eastbound carriageway in Bow Road, between Bromley High Street and the Bow flyover reduced 0830-1230, westbound, 1300-1600. A5: Single lane the traffic in each direction in Edgware Road, Colindale.

Midlands: A449: Traffic signals on Worcester-Malvern Road, nr Powick. M5: Lane closures north and southbound between junction 4 (Birmingham SW) and junction 5 (Droitwich). A34: Roadworks south of Shipston on Stour at Tidmington, Warwickshire, delays.

Wales and West: A417: Delays and diversions via new northern bypass in St Oswalds Road, Gloucester (old A40). A4: Temporary traffic signals in Charlotte Street, Bath. A470: 24-hr temporary traffic signals on Builth Wells-Llswen Road at Erwood.

North: Queensway Tunnel, Liverpool, closed nightly, all traffic being diverted via the Liverpool Wallasey Tunnel, 9.15 pm-5.45 am. A56: Single-lane traffic in Washway Road, Sale; diversions signposted. A66: Widening and strengthening of Bridge at Eden Lodge, NW of Appleby, single lane traffic controlled by traffic lights.

Scotland: A74: Remedial work south of junction with A70. A737: Outside lane closed on boh carriageways, Fergusile, east of Fulbar Road, Paisley, Renfrewshire. A75: One lane only in each direction on Buccleuch Street Bridge, Dumfries: turning restrictions to/from Whitesands.

Information supplied by AA.

Top films

Top box office films in London:
1 (1) To be or not to Be
2 (–) Champions
3 (3) Scarface
4 (4) Trading Places
5 (2) Under Fire
6 (–) Christine
7 (–) The Right Stuff
8 (–) Carmen
9 (6) The Big Chill
10 (–) Rumble Fish

Top five in the provinces:
1 The Jungle Book with Mickey's Christmas Carol
2 Baby Love
3 Herbie Rides Again
4 Scarface
5 Educating Rita

Compiled by Screen International

The papers

The Daily Mirror points out that the Government has raised the price of being ill. "Appropriately, from All Fools' Day, prescription charges go up to £1.60. New glasses and dental treatment will cost more too", it says, adding that before 1948 there was no equality in medicine between the better-off and the poor." The NHS changed all that. Now with each new burden, Mrs Thatcher is changing it back . . . What kind of a country is it which reduces taxes for the healthy and wealthy by putting a tax on the sick?" it asks.

The Daily Star says that steadily this Government is eroding the entire concept of a free National Health Service. "The Thatcher line is that if more money is going to be spent on health care, it must come from somewhere, and who better to pay than those making use of the service? The logic may be impeccable, only the credibility is faulty."

Weather forecast

A large, slow-moving anti-cyclone will persist over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, NE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Cloudy, scattered showers, wintry in places, especially on hills; wind NE light or moderate; max temp 5-6C (41-43F).

Central S, central N, E Midlands: Cloudy isolated showers; wind NE light; max temp 7C (45F).

W Midlands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind NE light; max temp 8C (46F).

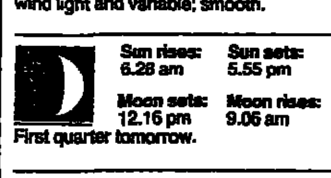
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, dry, few bright intervals; wind variable light; max temp 6-7C (43-45F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Northern Ireland: Fog patches early, rather cloudy, mainly dry; wind SW light; max temp 7-8C (45-46F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: Cloudy, a little light rain or drizzle in places; wind SW light; max temp 9-10C (48-50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Most districts dry with sunny intervals; wintry showers in E and SE England, spreading to other parts of England and Wales. Generally rather cold, near normal in NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E); wind NE fresh locally strong; sea moderate to rough. St. George' Channel, Irish Sea; wind light and variable; smooth.



Sun rises: 6.28 am | Sun sets: 5.55 pm
Moon sets: 12.16 pm | Moon rises: 9.06 am
First quarter tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 6.26 pm to 5.56 am
Bristol 6.35 pm to 6.05 am
Edinburgh 6.34 pm to 6.11 am
Manchester 6.32 pm to 6.05 am
Penzance 6.46 pm to 6.17 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

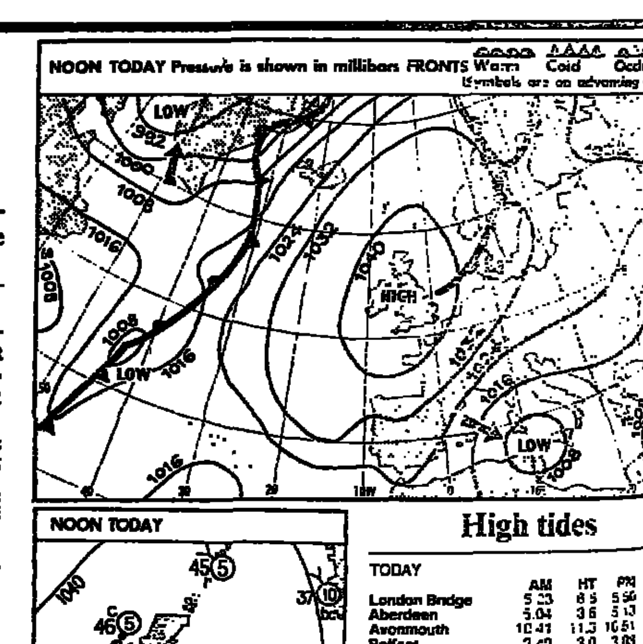
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	6	43	Guernsey	c	5	41
Birmingham	c	5	41	Inverness	c	8	46
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	c	6	43
Bristol	c	6	43	London	c	6	43
Cardiff	f	6	43	Manchester	c	6	43
Edinburgh	c	8	46	Newcastle	c	6	43
Glasgow	c	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	8	46

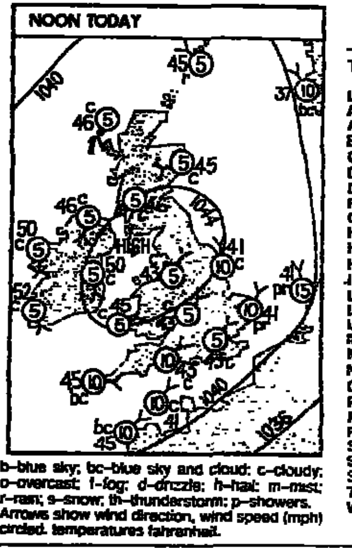
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Diabaig, 11C(52F); lowest day max: Cromer, Netheravon, 5C(41F); highest rainfall: Prestwick 0.07in; highest sunshine: Penzance 8.8hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 61 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,041.9 millibars. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.23	6.5	5.50	[illegible]
Aberdeen	5.04	3.6	5.13	[illegible]
Avonmouth	10.41	11.3	10.51	[illegible]
Belfast	2.49	3.0	3.08	[illegible]
Cardiff	10.26	10.5	10.35	[illegible]
Devonport	8.46	4.8	9.08	[illegible]
Dover	[illegible]	6.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	8.16	4.6	8.33	[illegible]
Glasgow	4.25	4.5	4.43	[illegible]
Harwich	3.15	3.7	3.47	[illegible]
Holyhead	7.49	4.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	10.00	6.4	10.19	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	9.29	7.8	9.45	[illegible]
Leith	6.25	4.7	6.35	[illegible]
Liverpool	2.34	8.3	2.53	[illegible]
Lowestoft	12.53	2.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Haven	9.50	6.0	10.06	[illegible]
Newquay	8.45	6.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oban	9.15	3.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	7.52	4.5	8.16	[illegible]
Portland	10.05	1.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	2.58	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoreham	[illegible]	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southampton	2.28	4.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swansea	8.53	8.3	10.02	[illegible]
Tees	7.27	4.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	3.08	3.9	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	7.8	–	8	46	sunny
Bridlington	1.3	–	7	45	cloudy
Cromer	–	–	5	41	dull
Lowestoft	0.3	.02	6	43	cloudy
Clacton	0.2	–	6	43	cloudy
Margate	–	–	5	41	cloudy
Folkestone	2.1	.01	6	43	shwrs am
Hastings	1.9	–	6	43	bright
Eastbourne	3.2	–	7	45	bright
Brighton	–	–	6	43	cloudy
Worthing	3.5	–	8	46	bright
Littlehampton	4.6	–	7	45	bright
Bognor R	2.8	–	7	45	bright
Southsea	1.8	–	7	45	cloudy
Shanklin	0.3	–	6	43	cloudy
Bournemouth	0.9	–	8	46	cloudy
Poole	1.0	–	7	45	cloudy
Swanage	1.0	–	6	43	cloudy
Weymouth	1.7	–	7	45	cloudy
Lerwick	–	–	7	45	cloudy
Wick	2.3	–	10	50	bright
Edinburgh	0.1	–	9	48	cloudy
Aldergrove	–	–	–	–	–

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	0.9	–	7	45	cloudy
Scilly Isles	8.0	–	9	43	sunny
Newquay	9.3	–	9	48	sunny
Ilfracombe	–	–	–	–	–
Tenby	3.6	–	9	48	bright
Southport	–	–	8	46	cloudy
Morecambe	0.1	–	7	45	cloudy
Douglas	–	–	8	46	cloudy
London (Ctrl)	0.3	–	7	45	cloudy
B'ham (Airpt)	3.8	–	7	45	bright
Bristol (Ctrl)	5.2	–	8	46	sun am
Cardiff (Ctrl)	–	–	–	–	–
Anglesey	0.2	–	9	43	cloudy
B'pool (Airpt)	–	–	7	45	cloudy
Manchester	0.9	–	8	46	cloudy
Nottingham	1.1	–	6	43	sun am
N'cstl-on-Tyne	0.5	–	7	45	cloudy
Carlisle	0.6	–	9	48	cloudy
Eskdalemuir	–	–	7	45	cloudy
Prestwick	–	.07	9	48	rain
Glasgow	0.6	.02	9	43	shwrs pm
Tiree	0.1	–	9	48	cloudy
Stornoway	0.3	.03	10	50	shwrs pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	14	57	Copenhgn	sn	3	37	Majorca	s	18	64	Rio de Jen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	f	16	61	Corfu	s	13	55	Malaga	s	16	61	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria				Dallas	s	16	61	Malta	r	7	45	Salzburg	sn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	s	16	61	Dublin	s	7	45	Melbourne	c	16	61	Sao Paulo	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	s	7	45	Dubrovnik	s	13	55	Mexico C	f	21	70	S Francisco	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	c	10	50	Faro	s	17	63	Miami	f	28	82	Santiago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	30	86	Florence	s	15	59	Milan	f	10	50	Seoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	s	29	84	Frankfurt	s	5	41	Montreal	s	-15	5	Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	16	61	Funchal				Moscow	sn	-1	30	Stockholm	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	c	17	63	Geneva	f	4	39	Munich	sn	-1	30	Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	f	7	45	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Nairobi	s	28	82	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	sn	2	36	Helsinki	c	-1	30	Naples	f	12	54	Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	f	23	73	Hongkong	c	16	61	New Delhi	s	26	79	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	s	9	48	Innsbruck	sn	1	34	New York	s	3	37	Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	c	4	39	Istanbul	c	4	39	Nice	s	14	57	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	9	48	Jiddah	s	31	88	Oslo	f	4	39	Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	s	6	43	Jo'burg	c	23	73	Ottawa				Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	f	3	37	Karachi	s	32	90	Paris	f	5	41	Valencia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires	f	30	86	Las Palmas	f	20	68	Peking	f	5	41	Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo				Lisbon	s	15	59	Perth	f	23	73	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	s	29	84	Locarno	f	12	54	Prague	f	2	36	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	s	19	66	L Angeles	s	19	66	Reykjavik	c	6	43	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	sn	-5	23	Luxembg	f	3	37	Rhodes	[illegible]	12	54	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	s	5	41	Madrid	s	14	57	Riyadh	s	13	55	Zurich	c	[illegible]	[illegible]

– denotes Wednesdays figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل